ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

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BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMISSIONS AT CAPITAL

Brings Great Display of Patriotism—Women's Preparedness Work Is Emphasized by Appointment of Dr. Shaw to Advisory Committee

By Alice Lee Moqué

Flag Day may be in June, but with the arrival of the foreign delegations, the last few days have been flag week in Washington. The right Honorable James Balfour, the distinguished Englishman heading the first party of notables to arrive is being entertained by Mr. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, in the splendid mansion on 16th Street, built by the late Mrs. Wayne McVeigh. The Journal's correspondent, as she writes, can see the huge English Jack which floats from above the great portal and the flags of the three great allies—the Tri-colour of France, the Star Spangled Banner of America and the ensign of Great Britain, which, placed together, catch the breeze from the upper windows. In the capital, the first sound of the war was the tumultuous applause which greeted the arrival of our distinguished visitors from across the sea.

French Commission Arrives

The famous Frenchman, General Joseph Joffre, and the party of French commissioners who arrived later are quartered at 1624 Crescent Place, just off of 16th Street, a few blocks below in the commodious home of Former Ambassador Henry White, a house not only adjacent to the four famous palatial mansions on 16th Street, occupied by foreign embassies, but immediately back of Hendersons Castle, the beautiful brown stone home of Mrs. John B. Henderson, the well known suffragist, and prominent Washingtonian. Mrs. Henderson is considered a public benefactor in many fields of civic usefulness, outside her many charitable projects. Her own residence, Henderson Castle, corner of Florida Avenue and 16th Street, with its fine battlemented brown stone towers, beautiful grounds and wonderful location, overlooking the city, is renowned for its picturesqueness, and the four splendid mansions she herself has had built and still owns, rank architecturally as among the finest of the many beautiful residences of Washington.

Dr. Shaw Appointed

The appointment by the Council of National Defense, a few days ago, of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A., as head of the newly created Women's Advisory Committee, is a signal compliment, not only to Dr. Shaw herself, and a recognition of her years of work for women, but to the officers and members of the National Association. The new committee consists of nine women. Seven of them are known to be suffragists, and four of the seven are prominently connected with the N. A. W. S. A. Besides Dr. Shaw, who has been accorded the honor of heading the first women's advisory committee on defense work in any war, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the N. A. W. S. A., has been appointed, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, a member of the Official Board. Mrs. Antoinette Funk, also named, was a member of the National Association's Congressional Committee a few years ago at the time Mrs. Medill McCormick was chairman. Mrs. Funk is an effective and popular public speaker and is now actively engaged in suffrage propaganda in Pennsylvania. Other women composing the committee are Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, president of the National Council of women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maud Wetmore of Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Society of Colonial Dames; and Miss Ida Tarbell of New York, the magazine writer and publicist whose pen has truly proven "mightier than the sword."

Women's Advisory Committee

The Council of National Defense appointing the women's advisory committee consists of the highest officials in the government. This emphasizes the tribute publicly paid womankind in the published statement announcing its formation: "The inestimable value of women's contribution to national effort, under modern war conditions, is fully realized."

A modest little government clerk, Miss Ellie D. Bouldin, in the Land Patents Office has been selected by President Wilson from the many thousands of government clerks employed in the great army diligently serving Uncle Sam in one of his many big work shops, to have given to her alone, the unique honor of signing "Woodrow Wilson, President." No other person, great or small has authority to sign the President's name which has just been conferred upon Miss Bouldin by executive mandate. Many hundreds of land patents are granted annually, and each must bear the President's signature, so to relieve him of this particular burden, to Miss Bouldin has been assigned by the President himself, the duty of signing his name.

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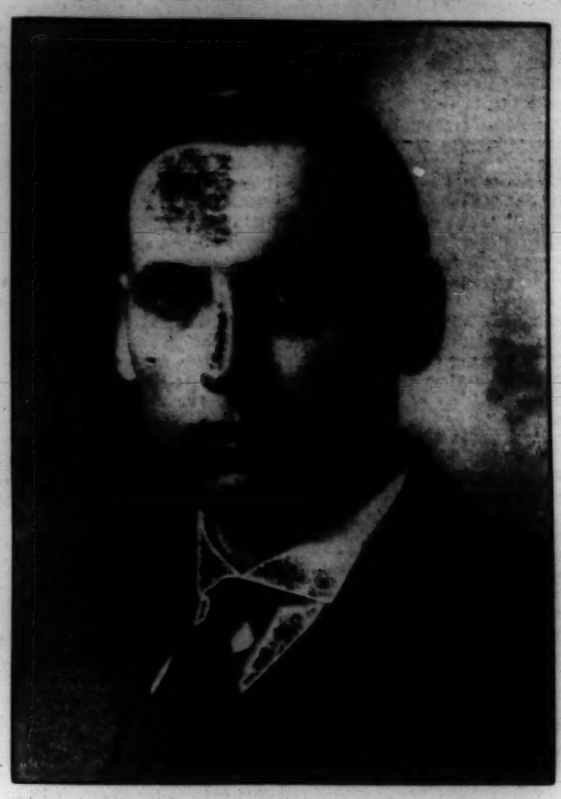
GOV. NEVILLE OF NEBRASKA



Governor Neville recently signed the measure passed by the Nebraska Legislature which gave the women of that state the right to vote in presidential and municipal elections.

ATLANTA EXTENDS HEARTY WELCOME TO DR. SHAW

Amazing That Equal Suffrage Needs Discussion in A Free Republic

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Two fetishes are passing away from the world, the divine right of kings and the divine right of sex," declared Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in speaking to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Baptist Tabernacle. "Never again will five kings be able to lead five different peoples to war without their knowing what it is for, and neither will the divine right of sex continue to wield its influence."

Dr. Shaw said the really amazing thing is why woman suffrage need be discussed at all. It is just as much out of order to discuss whether a Republican form of government is desirable or not.

Magnificent Ideals

"The whole difficulty with our national life has been that from the beginning we have had more magnificent ideals than any other country," she said. "We have caught great visions, but we have not dared to live them. We have theories that are right, but practices that are wrong. We have said that the government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, yet half the people have nothing to say about the government. We have declared that the voice of the people is the voice of God, and I would have you know that there is a soprano in that voice of the people as well as a bass. If we believe that the government derives its just power from the consent of the governed, then let the governed govern."

Women Are People

"Having settled that a Republican form of government is desirable and having decided that women are people, can anyone offer a fundamental and basic argument against woman suffrage?

"The greatest and most effective, as well as most popular war measure that could be passed by this Congress would be the enfranchisement of women."

Dr. Shaw paid a glowing tribute to President Wilson, saying that he has done more for suffrage within the past nine months than any other President ever did.

Dr. Shaw came to Atlanta under the auspices of the three suffrage organizations of this city—the Association, the League and the party.

Educational Association In Favor of Suffrage

Mrs. Julia B. Parke, president of the Alabama E. S. A., has received the following important telegram:

"The Alabama Educational Association passed a suffrage endorsement practically unanimously. Hearty congratulations.

"LUNA DAVIE."

SUFFRAGISTS SHOW OPPOSITION TO 12-HOUR DAY

Protest in Interest of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Calling upon Secretary McAdoo not to "let the government of the United States set an example as an employer which will make the workers of the country bear the heaviest burden of the war," the National American Woman Suffrage Association, in a letter from its president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt protests against the 12-hour day announced for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Newspapers state that Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is already enforcing a ten-hour day, which will shortly be increased to a 12-hour schedule.

Mrs. Catt's letter to Secretary McAdoo reads as follows:

"May I point out, Mr. Secretary, that the health of women workers is one of the most vital factors in a nation's welfare, either in war or peace; and that Great Britain's experience in this present war has demonstrated the inefficiency of long hours? We are told that the diminished output under the increased strain upon the workers forced the government to return to normal standards, in order to meet the emergency requirements. In other words, aside from the interests of public health, a cold calculation of results in war materials proved the long hours a mistake.

"I appeal to you, therefore, Mr. Secretary, in the name of our Association and its interests in women workers, to annul the order for overtime in your department, and to maintain the normal standard of hours. It may be, as the newspapers tell us, that the women themselves have volunteered to do the longer service. But we believe that it is a mistaken patriotism which offers its services for war without holding in view likewise the necessities of peace, or which sacrifices the general economic factors in the present struggle to the immediate considerations of seeming expediency. Do not, we beg of you, let the United States government set an example as an employer, which will make the workers of the country bear the heaviest burden of the war."

IRISH WOMEN ASK FOR VOTE

Urge Government to Give Them Same Rights as Women of England and Scotland

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary and the Irish members of Parliament:

"That this committee would strongly urge upon the Government the need to include Ireland in any measure granting the franchise to the women of England and Scotland."

On March 14 a meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, under the presidency of Mrs. Stephen Gwynn, by the following Women's Suffrage societies: Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, including the Irishwomen's Reform League and the Munster Women's Franchise League; the Roman Catholic League for Woman Suffrage, the Church League for Woman Suffrage, the Irishwomen's Franchise League, the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association and the Belfast Suffrage Society. The meeting was well attended, and a resolution was passed unanimously demanding the inclusion of the enfranchisement of Irishwomen in any settlement of the Irish question, and the extension to Ireland of the resolution of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference on women's suffrage.

RABBIS' COUNCIL FOR AMENDMENT

Favor New York Resubmission 11 to 2, After Dr. Wise Defends His Resolution

NEW YORK CITY—Open disagreement on a resolution which would have placed the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis on record as in favor of bringing the woman suffrage amendment before the voters next fall was evident in a meeting of the Council.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise had made it clear that he favored the resolution, when Rabbi Joseph Silverman rose to answer him:

"You are presenting a question that is likely to split our organization. We do not want to get into Socialism, prohibition, suffrage, or other questions like that, because they are not religious or moral or ethical questions. Why, the labor unions could say that the labor movement is a moral, ethical, religious movement!"

"And don't you think it is?" asked Dr. Wise.

"No. The labor union is a business organization and it is inadvisable to present such things in this council for a discussion or a vote. I move that Dr. Wise's resolution be laid on the table," said Dr. Silverman.

Dr. Silverman's motion was carried by 11 to 5. Dr. Wise rose and said:

"I want to protest against the discourtesy shown to the sponsors

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WOULD HAVE OLDER MEN DRAWN FIRST

Miss Jeannette Rankin urges that young, unmarried men be withheld from the army.

Miss Rankin argued that it would be far better for the State, if exercising the privilege of selection, to draw upon the married men who still are of military age and capacity, and support their dependents, if necessary, than to take the unmarried men before they have had an opportunity to select their life partners and contribute toward the propagation of the race.

NEW YORK PAROLE WORK IS REAL SUCCESS

Dr. Davis Convinced Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Aid Reformation of Offenders

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—The Parole Commission is now a trifle over a year old. Created in 1915 to provide machinery for administering the indeterminate sentence, it is about to make public its first annual report.

A court of law determines when a person shall go to prison; the Parole Commission has the responsibility, no less important to society, of determining when a person shall come out. It has jurisdiction over the parole of all the city prisoners who are committed under the new law for indeterminate sentences. Under this law there is a maximum but not a minimum term. Through a complex machinery of investigations, tabulations, and close personal observation, the Parole Commission determines what shall be the minimum period in which a prisoner may make application for release on parole.

Miss Katherine B. Davis is in charge of this infant municipal department, having been promoted from the office of Commissioner of Corrections in December 1915. Alexander McKinny and Bertram de N. Cruger are members of the Parole Commission, while Arthur Woods, Commissioner of Police, and B. G. Lewis, Commissioner of Corrections, are ex-officio members.

"The indeterminate sentence and the parole law," asserts Miss Davis, "preserve the self-respect of prisoners who can be reformed, and accomplish that reformation in the most expeditious way. During 1916, 3,050 individuals were sentenced to the county penitentiary, the workhouse and reformatory on indefinite sentences, and 1,313 of these were released during the year. The number of violations of parole for both men and women was 228, or a total of 17.36 per cent. We have been successful in placing on parole over 1,000 persons. This in itself ought to remove any doubts that may exist in the minds of conservatives as to the efficacy of this new way of treating prisoners.

"We do not pretend to have reached the last word in penal reform. There are four groups of cases which we find particularly difficult to handle—the confirmed drunkard, the drug addict, the prostitute of long standing, and the feeble-minded."

Miss Davis attributes much of the crime that comes under her observation to ignorance. In sixteen years of official experience, she says she has never known of a college woman being found in jail.

"I regard crime as entirely a matter of education. Of course, there are feeble-minded degenerates who have virtually no mind for treatment. But in about two-thirds of the cases that come before the parole commission in New York, careful training and supervision for a time will either cure the criminal or largely correct his habits."

Equal suffrage finds a firm ally in Miss Davis.

MOTHERS ASK BAKER FOR CLEAN ARMY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The majority of members of the Women's City Club are mothers of sons eligible for military service. They hold that the army should be made clean.

A resolution adopted at the last meeting, which was wired to President Wilson, read, in part:

"Resolved, That the members of the Women's City Club strongly urge the army department to take immediate steps to rid the army of the saloon and the prostitute.

"We believe, in taking this stand, we express the sentiment of the mothers of the nation."

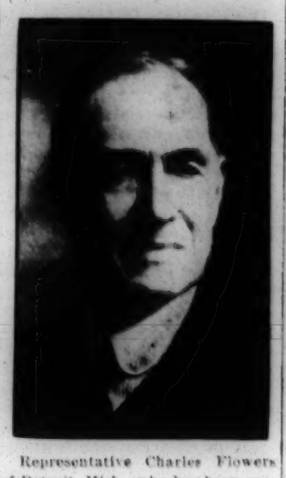
STANDARD WORK DAY IN ALASKA SEEMS SURE

JUNEAU, Alaska—A bill establishing a universal eight-hour day in Alaska has passed both Houses of the Territorial Legislature and was sent to the Governor on April 21.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for any employer to work employes, whether on salary or wage, more than eight hours a day.

It is specifically stipulated in the bill that no calling is to be excepted, and its provisions will apply to salaried employes who are partners in the business in which they are engaged.

Representative Charles Flowers



Representative Charles Flowers of Detroit, Mich., who has been successful in having the House pass the Suffrage Amendment three times, and also carried through the recent Presidential Suffrage Bill.

A Quaker by birth, Mr. Flowers stands for all progressive measures. His fearless and successful championship of the right has been no detriment to his political career, as is evidenced by his having been repeatedly elected to the Legislature since 1909. His record of public service is a long one, going back to 1866, when he was employed by the government during the reconstruction period.

An unassuming, dignified, courteous gentleman, with an innate sense of justice, a life rich in experience and service, Mr. Flowers is a fitting champion of so worthy a cause.

Women Wanted For Aids to Farmers

"We are organizing every State Association for National Service for agriculture and thrift," writes Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, chairman of the National Association's committee on that line for patriotic work. "For instance, we need, to have started in half a dozen towns in a State a bureau for farm occupations for women, which would supply farmers with women laborers on farms and in gardens and in orchards, and furnish places to women and girls who desire to undertake this form of national service. New York, New Jersey and other places are providing for these bureaus of farm occupations, and we feel that this will be perhaps the most important service we can render in agriculture, to put women workers in touch with the farmers needing their services.

"I wish heartily that college women graduates and near-graduates would lead the way back to the land as farm workers, and that they would be followed by factory women and women in the homes who can be spared, and shopgirls. I find many women have had more or less experience of country life and occupations, and with a little training will make valuable helpers. Something must be done to help out the farmers, and I think woman labor will be far more satisfactory than that of boys. Already the United States has 1,809,000 women farmers and gardeners, and we ought to have 5,000,000 of them.

"We are asking every State Chairman for Agriculture to organize wherever possible in the local league a farm and garden club, pledging the women members to work on farm or in garden, as opportunity occurs, and to cooperate with any community movements for similar work. Also urging them to start canning centers with the beginning of the vegetable season, providing the supply of cans, which probably will be scarce and dear, does not run out."

Favorable Report In Wisconsin

RACINE, Wis.—The suffrage amendment, which passed the State Senate, has been favorably recommended to the Assembly by the committee on elections. Assemblymen Aulenbacher and Edwards probably will file a minority report. The measure proposes to submit the constitutional amendment to a referendum in November, 1918. The Assembly recently voted for a prohibition referendum, and the adopting of the suffrage measure seems probable.

The Racine Suffrage Association has presented $100 to the local military organization, Battery C, First Field Artillery, for the battery fund, used for buying comforts for the soldiers when in the field.

FLORIDA SENATE VOTES FOR SUFFRAGE MEASURE

Bill to Give Women Full Ballot Passes by Big Majority—Mrs. Bryan Addressed Legislature — Women's Clubs Support Measure

By a vote of 23 to 7, the Florida Senate on April 23 passed a joint resolution for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment extending full suffrage to the women of that State.

If it passes the House, it will go to the voters in 1918.

Suffrage in Florida has the backing of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as of the Suffrage Association, which for five years has been working diligently for the cause.

It is reported that the clubwomen were persuaded by the Solons to drop a bill for primary suffrage, such as was lately passed in Arkansas.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan recently addressed the Florida Legislature in favor of votes for women.

In Louisiana, tax-paying women have had a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers ever since 1898. They have used it to the great advantage of the public. They secured the introduction of sewerage in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and other improvements in other cities.

In no far Southern State, however, have women yet obtained more than a limited suffrage. Florida has a chance to be the pioneer.

MUST KEEP UP ALL SAFEGUARDS

Output Suffers When the Industrial Standards Are Lowered

By Alice Henry

In the statement issued by the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, when war was seen to be imminent, one of the departments of work which the organization, in face of the national crisis, declared its willingness to undertake was to establish employment bureaus for women, to register women available for occupations which men will leave to enter the army, to supply these women to employers, AND TO PROTECT THE WORK OF SUCH WOMEN.

That last phrase covers a great deal, and it is well, at this early stage and before we are actually overwhelmed by serious dislocation in industry, to realize exactly the risks against which such women need to be guarded.

The days are past when anyone could suppose that it would be possible, even if desirable, to extend such protective care to one group of women wage-earners and ignore the rest. And, as legislation is still the main safeguard of voteless and unorganized women, it is evident that the chief task of suffragists, if they are to fulfill their pledge and undertaking in this particular, is to see that all the laws we have today protecting women from overwork and underpay be maintained in their entirety. They are none too effective, they are none too efficiently administered in any State, but such as they are let us stick to them, as we would to the Ten Commandments, and resist strenuously the attempts that are already being made by employers, and by politicians sympathizing with the business interests, to break down the hardly-won standards that State after State has succeeded in establishing.

In this the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be allying itself with such organizations as the National Consumers' League, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the National Women's Trade Union League and the National Child Labor Committee. These organizations have already sent out words of grave warning against the menace of overwork that is threatening our wage-earners, and especially our women and children. It comes in all forms; in such proposed wholesale legislation as the Brown Bill, now pending in New York, which would compel the State Industrial

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SPEND ENERGIES IN MELTING PREJUDICE

When Women Enter New Fields, They Invariably Meet with Stiff Opposition—In 1873, Nurses Had to Fight for Right to Aid Sufferers

Fifty years ago trained nurses were unknown in this country. In 1873 certain ladies of New York decided to establish a school of nursing at Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Joseph Hobson, who was one of the founders, says in her book, "Recollections of a Happy Life":

"Strange to say, doctors were our chief antagonists, the doctors of the Bellevue Medical Board. Not all of them, by any means, but enough to hamper and hinder and add to our difficulties."

The "conservative doctors" were especially trying. "We were ignorant women, interfering with what was none of our business" . . . . and "they were utterly opposed to our interference." A year later the same board passed a resolution heartily indorsing the work.

In the same way many Englishmen opposed Florence Nightingale; and at the beginning of the present war the offers of service from women doctors were not accepted. Now women in England are being urged to take medical training.

Before women take up any piece of work which up to that time has been done, well or badly, by men, they are required to expend a great part of their time, energy and money on getting permission to try.

NATIONAL THRIFT AS WOMEN'S WORK

Every Scrap of Food Should Be Utilized to Avoid Hardship

With the whole country interested in the National American Woman Suffrage Association's plan to aid the nation by thrift, particularly in the utilization of every particle of available ground as a vegetable garden, the recent publication by the Department of Agriculture of a small booklet telling how to plant and care for a small vegetable garden is most timely. By addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and inclosing a two-cent stamp, with the request for the bulletin, "How to Plant and Care for Small Vegetable Garden," the publication will be mailed to all desiring it.

President Wilson, in his call to the country for patriotic service, said: "Everyone who creates, or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations."

Women's Societies at Work

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the N. A. W. S. A., and the members of the committee called to Washington to decide upon the most effective work which the suffragists of the country could offer the nation, were the first organization to recognize the enormous value of women's aid in the present food crisis which confronts the nations of the world; a work which now interests not only the 2,000,000 members of the N. A. W. S. A. in every State of the Union, but also many other large societies, like the Daughters of the

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WANT BIRMINGHAM TO APPOINT POLICEWOMEN

BIRMINGHAM, England — At a large meeting held under the joint auspices of the Birmingham Women's Suffrage Society and the National Union of Women Workers, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That this meeting, composed of workers in many fields of public service in Birmingham, being profoundly convinced of the helpfulness and good influence achieved by the employment of women as official guardians of public order, strongly urges the Birmingham Watch Committee to consider without delay the desirability of appointing women police officers for this city, as has already been done, with entirely satisfactory results, in 11 other cities in the kingdom."

Mr. A. D. Steel-Maitland, M. P., presided. Miss Damer Dawson, commandant of the Women Police Service, London, spoke of the ability of the Women police to cope with such problems as might arise in the course of their work.

THE REAL FOE OF SUFFRAGE

From the Philadelphia North American

The defeat of the equal suffrage referendum bill at Harrisburg last Tuesday was a painful surprise to the suffrage organization of the State. A still greater shock was the cowardly attack by which the liquor forces, led by John M. Flynn, representative of the Elk Brewing Company, called up the measure late in the day in order to strike it down finally and prevent reconsideration at this session. The result will be deplored not only by those directly interested in the bill, but by all believers in the principles of democratic self-government.

With 101 affirmative and 94 negative votes, the resolution—authorizing a popular vote on suffrage in 1920—failed of adoption by only three votes; three supporters absent through illness would have saved it. When a measure is beaten by a slight margin under such circumstances, the almost invariable practice is to reconsider the action and place the bill on the calendar to be disposed of finally when all its friends are present.

By a contemptible bit of parliamentary trickery, the liquor forces made this a device to assassinate the resolution. Flynn, having voted against it, made a motion to reconsider, which his rum followers promptly voted down, 101 to 87, making impossible a revival of the proposition at the present session. The whole shabby proceeding was characteristic of the treacherous tactics of the liquor crowd, and showed how incapable these self-styled "good fellows" are of respecting the first principles of decent sportsmanship.

The check to the suffrage cause is not so disastrous, however, as it may seem on the surface. The effect will be to delay a popular vote for only one year—if, indeed, there should be a necessity for taking such a vote.

An amendment providing for equal suffrage was defeated at the election in November, 1915, the adverse majority being 55,686 in a total vote of 826,282. The proposition could not be submitted to the people again for five years, or until 1920; this would have been done if the enabling resolutions were passed by this Legislature and the next. As matters stand, it can be passed in 1919 and 1921, and the popular vote taken in the fall of the latter year, so the delay amounts to only twelve months.

The charge that the proposal was killed by the liquor interest does not rest upon inductive reasoning or circumstantial evidence, but upon notorious and admitted facts. Rum lobbyists swarmed in the capitol, and the pressure applied to legislators was as strong as though passage of local option itself were threatened. Advance announcement of the defeat was made by George W. Boyd, State organizer of the liquor dealers. "We've got you beaten," he boasted to one of the women just before the vote. "We got busy two days ago, and you're whipped already by six votes. Quick work!"

It is, of course, regrettable that the right of the people to express themselves upon the principle of equal suffrage should have been denied, yet in the long run the action will prove an advantage to the cause.

It has unmasked finally the most powerful and most relentless enemy. There is not a diligent worker for suffrage who has not known in her heart that the real foe of the movement is liquor. But the women persuaded themselves that the wisest policy was to treat the rum forces as possible friends rather than as open enemies. They felt that the best strategy was to concentrate upon promoting their own cause, and not to stir up the opposition by attacks.

Under all the circumstances, perhaps, their reliance upon armed neutrality toward the liquor interests, instead of a recourse to aggressive war, had a good deal to recommend it. But it proved to be mistaken policy. This newspaper has long urged upon the women the fact that in the end they would have to fight the rum traffic in order to wage a successful contest for equal suffrage.

There is, in fact, no formidable opposition to the cause in Pennsylvania except that combination. The anti-suffrage forces are numerically small; and the other organized opponents, the manufacturing gruadies, have few votes to deliver, and are effective only when they combine with the liquor interests and furnish campaign funds. If the opposition fomented by the liquor crowd were to disappear, the vote for suffrage in Pennsylvania would be almost unanimous.

The North American's condemnation of the traffic is based upon the fact that the institution is a moral and economic menace to the community, a cause of immeasurable waste, inefficiency and depravity. But if there were no other reason, we should fight it because it antagonizes equal suffrage, and thereby reveals its enmity toward the interests of women and children and all the good causes for which women stand; because it is the most sinister force in our public affairs, the citadel of political wrongs in this State.

The cowardly assassins of the referendum resolution were confident that their brutal tactics would demoralize the suffrage organization. "We are tired of this bill, we want to kill it for good," cried Flynn. But the defiant challenge, with its avowal of liquor's purpose, was instantly accepted. No sooner was the vote verified than the suffrage forces declared a new plan of attack. Deprived by foul means of the opportunity to campaign for their cause this year, they turned their battle-axe against the liquor interests themselves, and from now on will make implacable war upon their worst enemy.

We fully share the disappointment of the women over Tuesday's defeat. Yet we are satisfied that the result will be all for the best. If the resolution had passed, the suffrage forces would have found it necessary to restrict their activities while preparing to seek the second passage of the measure two years hence. They would have felt it inexpedient to wage an aggressive campaign against the real foe of the project. Yet the battle would not have been won, but merely postponed.

As it is now, the issue has been made clear, the enemy is unmasked, and the fight has been started with an impetus which will increase day by day. For the revelation of liquor's hostility could not have been made at a more opportune time—when the people of this state and the whole nation are lining up for the struggle in which the battle cry is "Bread for Booze!"

Thus far the fight which the suffragists have undertaken becomes a fight for every home, for every man and woman and child in the country—a fight against rising food prices and possible privation. Not only has their cause behind it the force of political justice, but their efforts constitute a patriotic contribution to national defense and the great war for democracy and human rights.

Their support of the growing demand that the vast stores of grain destined for brewing and distilling shall be turned instead into food is a move toward sustaining the armies that are fighting our battles and the peoples who have borne the crushing burdens of the conflict thus far; and it is a movement of conservation which will mean averting want in American homes.

These women discern that the liquor traffic is not only the chief enemy of equal suffrage, but the most dangerous foe to the military and economic efficiency without which the country must go down to defeat in the war. The grain consumed in making beer and whisky in the United States would give bread to its entire population and to Belgium as well. While the government and the nation are straining every nerve to guarantee adequate sustenance of the people, liquor is consuming the supplies which mean victory or defeat, life or death, to America, and the cause of civilization. . . .

An incidental benefit is the final proof that it is worse than useless to count upon aid from Penrose, since his political influence has its source and its being in the liquor power; as soon might he be expected to advocate prohibition as equal suffrage. Nor is there any more hope in the Vare faction, which places equal reliance upon the votes and the money at the command of the liquor traffic.

But victory is sure; the spirit of the whole world heralds it. The great war, which has brought liberation to the women of tradition-bound Britain and backward Russia, cannot fail to have the same quickening influence here; for this is a conflict to defend and strengthen democracy, to the complete and rational fulfillment of which equal suffrage is necessary.

Our candid belief is that it will not be requisite to have another popular vote on this question in Pennsylvania—that it will be settled nationally before the time for such a test arrives. But the champions of the principle should take nothing for granted. They should carry on their campaign ceaselessly and relentlessly.

FIRST FEMININE MEMBER OF DENTAL FRATERNITY

Miss Pauline McDonald, senior in the dental college, Ohio State University, has been honored by being named a member of Omicron Kappa Upsilon Fraternity, Beta Chapter.

It is the first time in the history of the university that a woman has been admitted to this honorary body, and there are only 25 faculty members and alumni members that have attained the distinction. Out of the senior class of 44, Miss McDonald is one of four who will be made members of the fraternity during commencement week.

Miss McDonald has led her class all through the course and is regarded as one of the best students the dental school has known.

MUST KEEP UP SAFEGUARDS

(Continued from Page 103)

Commission to suspend the labor law in all demonstrated war emergencies. The Commission has already exempted the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation from the one-day rest in seven law, and permits them to work such men as are exclusively engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes and aeroplane motors, seven days a week, "and as many hours as the employers wish, for a period of six months." The company sells on the general market as well as to the United States Government. The rivals of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company in other States are not going to sit down under such an advantage granted to their competitor; they are going to their Legislatures or Industrial Commissions asking similar privileges.

The New York City Association of Employing Printers has passed a resolution calling upon the State Legislature to suspend or repeal all law limiting the hours of women employes.

There is also a widespread movement to close the schools earlier and turn the children into industry. But perhaps the most dangerous proposal of all has been to have Legislatures, many of which will adjourn presently for nearly two years, confer upon the Governors of their States power to abrogate labor legislation during the long interim before the Legislatures meet again.

The good people of Connecticut supposed that they had a law preventing the employment of women on night work. But, after the munition business for foreign orders began to boom, a joker was found in the bill. No hour was specified for beginning work. So the women's work, stopped at 10 p. m., in deference to the law, began again at midnight. And then the State Supreme Court discovered that the law was not any good anyhow, and had never applied to factories at all, but only to mercantile establishments.

For the last two years women have been working in the munition plants in ever-increasing numbers. Dr. Alice Hamilton recently made an investigation for the United States Bureau of Labor on industrial poison in this connection. She covered ten States, including most of the munition plants, and she testifies:

"Everything that was needed for rapid production was pushed; and everything that was needed for the protection of the workers was postponed." The chemicals used in the new explosives bring in their train, not only the death and injury planned for the enemy, but sickness and sometimes death for the maker.

The motive for doing away with restriction is the idea that long hours, working seven days a week, and saving the expense of guarded machinery, of exhaust fans and washing facilities, will all help to increase output and cut down cost. But we have evidence from England that in a lesser degree that country made the same mistake at the outset of the war, and found that it did not even pay. The ministry of Munitions appointed a Committee to examine into the relation between output, hours and health of the workers. This committee found that, taking the country as a whole, "the munition workers in general have been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health, which might have been avoided without reduction of output by attention to the details of daily and weekly rest."

Again, "Except for quite short periods, continuous work (that is, the seven-day week) is a profound mistake, and does not pay. Output is not increased." The committee also speaks as to the even more urgent need of reasonable hours in the case of "protected persons" (that is, women and minors.)

A comparison was made between one woman piecework, who worked eight hours a day at bobacic lint packing and three others, working first 12 and then 10 hours a day. The experiment lasted 25 working days, and at the end of that time the eight-hour worker average of the other three was but 45,529. The woman herself claimed that the extra rest that she enjoyed through her shorter hours enabled her to work more quickly, and therefore more than to make up for the apparently lost time.

There is then no better way by which the members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association can protect women workers than by following the suggestions of those organizations which have pointed out the dangers. As presented by the American Association for Labor Legislation, they lay special stress upon:

The maintenance of all existing standards for the guarding of machinery and the prevention of occupational diseases.

The day of three eight-hour shifts in continuous industries.

In other industries, maintenance of the present standard working day.

One day's rest in seven for all workers.

Equal pay for equal work, without discrimination as to sex.

Maintenance of existing wage-rates, and time and a half for overtime, and periodical revision of wage-rates to correspond with variations in the cost of living.

Maintenance of all existing child-labor laws.

Maintenance of existing special regulations regarding women's work, including maximum hours, prohibition of night work, prohibition of hazardous employments, and prohibition of employment immediately before and after childbirth.

The extension of social insurance covering both accident and illness.

The development of the existing system of public employment bureaus.

Increased appropriations for enlarged staffs of inspectors to enforce labor legislation.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association will doubtless present to all societies affiliated other aspects of this question as they arise, and, through the State organizations, make the power of womanhood effective in restraining the dehumanizing forces at work within our nation.

SEEK TO KEEP OUT WOODEN TENEMENTS

The city of South Bend, Ind., has realized the importance of city-planning and good housing, for some time past. The Chamber of Commerce brought to the city in January, 1917, the City Planning Exhibit owned by the American City Bureau of New York. Hundreds of people came to see it, and showed great interest in that which it aims to teach, scientific planning.

Mr. Victor F. Jones, of the Chamber of Commerce, said in a recent letter to the Woman's Journal:

"The city of South Bend at present is facing a serious housing situation because of the industrial activities of various manufacturing plants, which expect to increase their working forces by several hundred families during 1917. A careful investigation discloses that there are less than 100 vacant houses in the city at present, and this brings us face to face with a problem of providing approximately 1200 new houses in the city this year. We are optimistic as to the outcome, but the problem is by no means solved. The Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to arouse the interest of the people, and to have one or more housing companies organized for the purpose of building houses, principally for rent. In so doing, however, we are keeping in mind the fact that we want to prevent the establishment of tenement house districts in this city, which have been so disastrous to other industrial cities. These houses will be built along the line of the Garden City plan. All houses will be provided with bath rooms and lavatories, and adequate space will be provided for gardens. There will be provision made for suitable playgrounds."

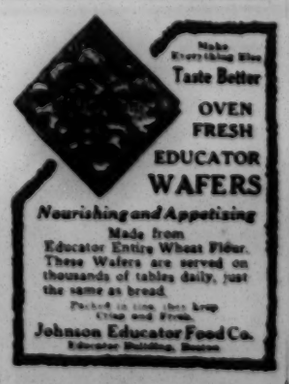
LAITY VOTE STILL AGAINST THE WOMEN

BOSTON, Mass.—The Episcopal convention decided against the proposal to permit women to act as parish delegates in its meeting here on April 26. The report of the majority of the grays favoring women representation, headed by the Rev. W. H. van Allen, was lost on a vote by orders.

The clergy voted in favor of admitting women delegates 49 to 41. But the lay delegates offset this vote by rolling up only 23 votes in favor when 25 were necessary. The lack of two votes among the laity prevented the success of the proposal.

Dr. van Allen and the Rev. Alexander Mann differed in their estimation of Jeannette Rankin as a representative of American womanhood. Mann said her reported sobbing in Congress had made him doubt the advisability of women in office.

Dr van Allen, in rejoinder, criticized what some men in Congress did on that same day with their voices and their votes, and added: "I would rather have one woman whose heart failed her than twenty men whose brains failed them."



Make Everything Else Taste Better

OVEN FRESH EDUCATOR WAFERS

Nourishing and Appetizing

Made from Educator Entire Wheat Flour. These Wafers are served on thousands of tables daily, just the same as bread.

Packed in tins that keep Crisp and Fresh.

Johnson Educator Food Co.
Educator Building, Boston

FRENCH COMMISSION HERE

(Continued from Page 103)

As an echo of the recent cabled agreement sent from England to the American Federation of Labor acquiescing in their request to have labor recognized in the war councils, comes a similar request from Mrs. Raymond Robbins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League sent by cable to Premier Lloyd George in London: "American organized women ask you to appoint women for Allies' Conference, Washington." The League is said to have a membership of 150,000 women.

Right in line with the work being accomplished by the Thrift Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. is the statement recently made by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to the Women's National Farm and Garden Association, Carl Vrooman, "The Waste of Human Food in any Quantity in Time of Peace is negligent—in Time of War it is Unpatriotic."

President Gives Banquet

President and Mrs. Wilson, at the White House banquets given in honor of the distinguished foreign delegations, have by their example emphasized the necessity of recognizing that extravagant outlay—such as was the case at all state functions in times past—is now neither "au fait," patriotic, nor permissible. But four modest courses are now given dinner guests at the Executive Mansion instead of the elegantly appointed menus formerly served in from seven to ten courses. At the dinner given both the English and French commissions, unusual simplicity was observed.

Tea at Headquarters

The week at National American Woman Suffrage headquarters has been marked by the particularly enjoyable tea given in honor of the delegates to the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teacher Association on Friday afternoon at which Dr Shaw made one of her characteristic happy addresses. "I know of no way in which we could more fittingly welcome you," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the Congressional Committee, "than to afford you the pleasure of hearing Dr Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the new Women's Advisory Committee, and Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A."

Dr. Shaw said that by the addition of the Parents' and Teachers' delegates to those of the Mothers' Congress, she felt that she was included with the other spinsters of the country. In emphasizing her feeling of special nearness to the farmers and the patriotic work of women in tilling the soil, Dr. Shaw related a humorous anecdote. Being much interested in scientific farming years ago, she stated, she had encouraged her niece in her desire to go to college and fit herself to be a scientific farmer. "But the expected happened," declared Dr. Shaw with her droll smile. "Just as I was congratulating myself on my scientific farmer, she fell in love with one of the professors at the college, and married him—and that was the last of my farm and scientific farmer."

"Men have asked from time immemorial, 'What is the matter with women? Why are they not contented?'" Dr. Shaw declared. "I should hate to be contented with things as they now are. For a contented woman is one of two things—either so ignorant, or so heedless and indifferent she doesn't care."

Dr. Shaw feelingly pointed out to her hearers that, although the work of women in the fields was considered a hardship, it promoted health and happiness.

She contrasted women's work in fetid sweatshops at sewing machines, in small hot kitchens, and employed in ill-ventilated, dark, sunless rooms with work in the green fields, in the fresh air, with God's sunshine on their heads and in their hearts. Farm work for women, Dr. Shaw explained, was not the curse of Europe, but might prove a blessing in disguise in America. The open door of opportunity, leading out into the sunshine, and health and happiness.

In alluding to an address she made on "Feminism" years ago, Dr. Shaw admitted that, before making it, she had endeavored to ascertain just what the word meant. Finally, on finding that there was no unanimity of opinion as to what "Feminism" was supposed to mean, she decided to define the word for herself, so she could talk understandingly about it.

Defines a Feminist

"Years ago I refused to be longer frightened by the word," she said, "for I made my own definition. I decided that 'a feminist is a woman trying to be human.' We have had our sex forced upon us so long, we have become sex conscious and let a word frighten us. Everything, even if it affects no other human being, is supposed to affect woman, and to affect her deleteriously."

Dr. Shaw gave a humorous account of arriving one time at a country fair grounds at which she was to speak. She discovered her address was scheduled to come between a horse race and a flying machine exhibition. While striving to think of an appropriate subject, she saw a woman going around the ring in a lumbering ox cart, and later noticed the man with his flying machine.

"Instantly I found something to say," declared Dr. Shaw smilingly. "Men wish to keep the flying machines for themselves, while they think that women should remain content to go in ox-carts. But no ox-cart woman is a fit mate for a flying machine man," she declared emphatically. "They must be fit mates, and either the man must come down to the ox-cart or let the woman join him in his flying machine. Viril, noble, and heroic men should not mate with weak and ignorant women."

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION RESOLUTION

Only Two Dissenting Votes When Suffrage Endorsement Is Brought Before Annual Convention

Whereas, The State needs the undivided intelligence and moral support of its entire citizenship in the solution of its domestic problems, as well as in the serious crises of national life, and

Whereas, The National Educational Association and many of the State educational associations have formally endorsed the principle of equal suffrage between the sexes, and

Whereas, The women of Alabama, who constitute the vast majority of our teaching profession, have demonstrated by their intelligence and patriotism a capacity for public service not inferior to that of our male citizenship, be it

Resolved, That the Alabama Educational Association, in its annual convention assembled, does hereby endorse the principle of equal suffrage between the sexes, subject to such qualifications and conditions as may now, or shall in the future, prevail in this State with regard to male suffrage.

Favorably recommended by the unanimous vote of the committee,

Z. V. JUDD, Chairman,
P. N. McNEILL,
R. W. COWART, Secretary,
G. H. THIGPEN,
R. L. MARCHMAN,
T. W. PALMER,
Committee.

The resolution was offered by Dr. J. H. Philips of Birmingham, superintendent of the city schools.

It was adopted by the association at the final meeting on April 7, by a practically unanimous vote. Mr. Griggs of Gadsden, secretary of the association, and Dr. Denny of the Alabama State University, voting against it. The "noes" however, were lost in the cheering applause that swept the assembly over the affirmative vote.

It is well to be a woman in France on New Year's day. This is the great festival of the French people, and it is customary for the men to bestow all manner of presents upon their mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts, while the women are exempt from giving any presents.

Do You Need Experienced Office Workers?

The consolidation of the Woman's Journal, Voter and Suffrage News, to be published from New York, releases several office employees of the Journal. Business firms desiring experienced stenographers, bookkeepers or typists apply to

Business Department
Woman's Journal
45 Boutwell St., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 4810

NATIONAL THRIFT

(Continued on Page 104)

American Revolution, the Federation of Women's Clubs, etc.

Economy in Eggs

Another timely publication by the Department of Agriculture is the recent bulletin on the preservation of eggs. The department points out the vital importance, at this time, of economies in the preservation of eggs, particularly of those laid in March, April, May and June—four months in which experts declare, one-half of the entire annual number is laid.

The bulletin urgently advises the holders of eggs to use earthenware crocks as containers, in which a solution known to chemists as sodium silicate, commonly called "water glass," is to be placed.

The government experts state that the vessel or crock should be half filled with the solution, and the eggs carefully placed in the sodium silicate so as not to crack them, a few at a time, until the receptable is full. About two inches of the "water glass," it is pointed out, should be above the eggs.

Lime water is also an egg preservative, and slightly cheaper, but the sodium silicate is considered more efficacious.

Farmers' wives, and all women now interested in the elimination of waste and the practical patriotic service of adding to the food supply of the nation, will find many helpful hints in still another government publication on "Uses of Honey." Recipes are given for many new ways of serving honey, and full particulars may be readily obtained by any woman who proposes to "do her bit" by having an apiary.

Eddystone Explosion Recalls Old Tragedy

The recent terrible explosion in the munition works at Eddystone, in which so many women workers lost their lives, recalls to the minds of the older Washington officials the tragedy which occurred in the summer of 1864 at the Washington Arsenal.

On June 17, 1864, a few minutes before noon, the terrible catastrophe occurred which caused the instant death of 20 young girls at work making cartridges for small arms in a room off the main laboratory. One hundred and eight women in all were at work in the laboratory when a quantity of fireworks known as "stars" for shells, set out to dry in pans close to the windows of the room in which 29 women were busy making cartridges suddenly exploded. Some of the bursting "stars" flew through the window, igniting thousands of live cartridges, which were open, not having yet been "crimped," causing the immense explosion which instantly followed. Only nine of the ammunition makers in the room escaped with their lives.

Canada has 30,000 women employed in army work as cooks, waitresses, motor drivers and similar occupations.

Clerical or General Office Work Wanted By Young Woman

Experience, references. High school graduate. Address DEM., Woman's Journal

Young Woman of Experience Would Like Position as Stenographer

is also willing to do clerical work. References. Address ABK., Woman's Journal

RABBIS FOR AMENDMENT

(Continued from Page 103)

for this suffrage resolution, in presenting arguments in favor of the motion to lay on the table and not allowing those who were for suffrage to speak in its favor.

"I regret that any member should inject political questions into our meeting that will tend to disrupt the organization," replied Dr. Silverman. "With sophistry, a good speaker can distort any of these issues into looking like moral questions."

"Do you mean that?" asked Dr. Wise.

"Yes," replied Dr. Silverman.

"Unless you withdraw that remark about sophistry, I must resign," said Dr. Wise.

"I did not mean that you had any malice in your mind. But what I mean to stand here and say is this, that, so far as I am concerned, by no hook or crook shall politics or Zionism be injected into this council by Wise, or anybody else."

After the debate, a motion to reconsider the vote by which Dr. Wise's resolution had been defeated was made, and the original resolution was carried by a vote of 11 to 2.

MINERS ARE READY TO HELP ENFRANCHISEMENT

English Labor Group Favors Quick Action on Electoral Reform—Seeks Vote for Women on Same Terms as Men Enjoy

LONDON, Eng.—The Miners' Federation of Great Britain is in favor of immediate legislation to enfranchise women on the same terms as men. This is announced in a special cable to the Christian Science Monitor.

"In view of the resolution to be submitted at the Federation conference, that the Parliamentary Labor Party should support the resolution of the Speaker's conference, provided that the enfranchisement of women is agreed to, and calling for immediate legislation on the general lines of the report, the Miners' Federation agreed unanimously to support this resolution, with the addition of the words 'Provided that the enfranchisement of women on the same basis as men is agreed to.' This amendment, which favors adult suffrage for men and women, was brought forward by the Scottish delegates, and marks the first occasion on which the miners' Conference has voted for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men."

The Society for Helping Destitute Mothers and Infants

Work begun 1873
Incorporated 1904

Aims to render a mother (married or unmarried) self-supporting and able to retain her infant in her personal care.

Works without an Institution. Personal friendship, advice and careful supervision have availed during forty years to save the lives of thousands of infants and enabled thousands of mothers to lead a self-respecting, upright life. With many we remain in relations for years.

Not intended for the depraved, the feebleminded, or those requiring Institutional care.

President: Mrs. A. D. Sheffield.
Secretary: Miss L. Freeman Clark.
Treasurer: Mrs. Bertram Greene (Louise Adele Greene), 252 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. 4tn wk 15

Agent: Miss E. M. LOCKE.
276 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FOR LECTURES ON SOUTH AMERICA AND OTHER SUBJECTS,
Address Miss Annie S. Peck, Care J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, New York.

Patriotism and Suffrage

Stand by the Country! (New)	Women must be mobilized equally with men. To defend the nation all its resources are needed. Give women the vote as a measure of preparedness.
First Aid to Patriotism: Woman Suffrage!	Woman suffrage means Patriotism! Women want the vote because the ballot is an added means of serving their country. (Two of the Baby Flier Series. Price 82 cents per 100, postpaid)
Patriotic Buttons	"Votes for Women—Patriotism." Yellow, red, white and blue. Show Your Colors! (Price 10c per dozen, 75c per 100)

National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co.
171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

IOWA BEGINS WELFARE WORK

Investigations Benefiting Children Fostered by the State University

As a result of the $25,000 appropriated by the Iowa Legislature a few weeks ago, child welfare work will be begun in that State this summer.

This is the first time in the history of Iowa that the well child has been considered. Of the thousands of dollars spent for philanthropic purposes, practically all go for the betterment of the defectives. But at last philanthropy is beginning at the right end—prevention, as well as cure.

With this liberal appropriation, the State University at Iowa City will finance investigations of parental care, of feeding, of disease prevention, of social conditions affecting child life, and of the part home life plays in education and formation of the child's character. Iowa is at last to do for her boys and girls what she has long been doing for her live stock in the animal husbandry experiment stations.

Plans for the year's work include an investigation of the causes of infant mortality, of the best methods of feeding children, of food values, and food costs. The station will seek figures regarding births and deaths of babies, and the maiming, stunting and crippling of those who survive. Sanitation, housing conditions, food supplies, etc., will be studied.

Results of the research work will be announced in newspapers, pamphlets and bulletins, which will be circulated among parents and teachers.

MISS RAMSAY FORMS LEAGUES IN VIRGINIA

Miss Fudora Ramsay, the National organizer, at present with the Virginia League, has returned to State Headquarters after a most successful suffrage campaign on the Eastern Shore, having formed during her two weeks' work, ten new branch leagues at Cape Charles, Eastville, Franktown, Onancock, Accomac, Chincoteague, Parksley, New Church, Bloxom and Onley. This makes a total of 125 branch leagues in Virginia.

This week, Miss Ramsay is working in the vicinity of Richmond, after which she will visit the towns in the extreme southern portion of the state.

Branch leagues throughout the state are in active cooperation with Mrs. D. Miles Taylor, State Chairman of Agriculture. Resolutions similar in wording to the following are being passed, and local chairmen appointed.

Resolution:

"Whereas, the ——— Branch of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia believes that in this national crisis it is the patriotic duty of women to do all in their power to prevent a shortage of food, be it

"Resolved: That this organization endorses the Patriotic Campaign proposed by the State League, and pledges the cooperation of its members to conserve the food supply of the country."

HARMONY BETWEEN GROUPS OF WORKERS

DETROIT, Mich.—The war is bringing the Wayne County suffragists and the Red Cross Society into close touch these days. During the week of April 15 to 21, the Red Cross people conducted an active campaign for membership. One day was set aside as "Suffrage Day," and the voting booths of the city were given over to the suffragists, who used them as headquarters for obtaining Red Cross memberships.

At a meeting of the E. S. L. of Wayne County on April 11, changes were made in the constitution to permit cooperation in war relief.

BEGIN TASK OF REGISTERING VOTERS

Young Suffragists Will Conduct Thorough Efforts to Get Women's Names Listed—Antis Unable to Find Lawyer to Take Their Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The Franchise League has named Miss Janet Flanner to have charge of the work of seeing that the 55,000 women in the city who are entitled to vote are instructed to reristor. Miss Flanner is one of the younger suffragists, but has had some experience, having been on the board of directors of the local league two years ago, and campaigning in Pennsylvania in 1915.

The forces that are questioning the constitutionality of the nine-months suffrage law have not been able to find a lawyer to accept the case, according to an announcement made at a meeting of the board of the Franchise League on April 20. Indiana suffrage leaders believe it unnecessary to follow the example of the women of Illinois, who brought their own test case.

LONG ISLAND SUFFRAGIST FARMERS UNDER GLASS

MARYLAND JOINS ECONOMY RANKS

BALTIMORE, Md. — Meatless menus for one day each week and the most efficient domestic economy are to become the Entente Allies of the hundreds of women throughout Maryland working as the Woman Suffrage League.

In a plea issued a few days ago by the State President, Mrs. Jessie Ross Thomson of Garrett Park, every member of this organization is urged to demonstrate to the men of Maryland her fitness for citizenship by following the thrift example set by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and the women of the administration.

This is only one branch of the enormous emergency work now being planned and carried out by the League. Baltimore members have already instituted a campaign for household saving by the substitution of hominy, rice and macaroni for potatoes. Corn muffins and the old-fashioned southern corn bread are returning to high fashion again among scores of Maryland households, under the suffragists' determination to prove how women will aid and assist Governor Harrington and his officials in doing Maryland's bit.

Thrift bulletins, neatly printed in famous allusions and precepts on economical management, will be sent broadcast by the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore to the women throughout the counties of the State. These bulletins, issued this week, were enclosed also in the following letter from Mrs. Thomson, calling on the women to use domestic efficiency to win the vote. It says, in part:

"The ill wind of war has blown you an opportunity to demonstrate to the men of Maryland your fitness for fellow citizenship. It is an opportunity blown to your very doors, indeed, to your very kitchens, for now has come the supreme test of your national loyalty. Every woman in our organization, whether she supplies her table from a luxurious smokehouse on a Maryland farm or markets with a basket in a village grocery store, or only knows her pantry through casual interviews with her servants, can answer this test. The answer is domestic economy practiced with all the courage, all the energy and all the loyalty that every true suffragist feels for her United States.

"Quietly and patriotically do the small thing within your own home every day to save time, food and money. Help our leader, Mrs. Catt, to keep her promise of assistance from suffragists to President Wilson. Show the men of your household and those of your neighbor's household how a woman can do the monotonous thing, the detail work, and the saving in a national crisis without the lilt of marching ing drum beat or the glories of a colorful uniform.

"I would suggest that you pledge yourselves individually or as branch leagues to the simple living routine already put forward by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. It is:

"1. One meatless day a week.

"2. No dinner over three courses.

"3. General economy in food and dress.

"Signing the pledge is admirable, but I further suggest that each of you live to it strictly. Exchange experiences and economical recipes at your meetings. The time has come when our part in women's work in the war will have to be a part of each program at your suffrage gatherings.

"Yours for a better Maryland."

EXTENDS AMERICANIZATION

BOSTON, Mass.—The Women's Municipal League, which for two years has maintained centers for teaching English and housekeeping to foreign-born women, is trying to extend this work.

It argues that foreign-born women do not have the opportunity to learn English that their husbands and children do, and that, on the other hand, American women, meeting the foreign-born women, can learn economical methods of cooking, and the use of vegetables in place of meat. Thus the classes are mutually beneficial.

The hope of starting new classes is due not only to the League's realization that it is useful, but also to the demand by the foreign-born, who are very appreciative.

INDIANA WOMEN HONOR MISS HAY

At the sixth annual convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana held at the Claypole Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of the City of New York, was made an honorary member of the association. In making the motion, Mrs. Julia C. Sanderson said:

"We have had with us throughout the convention one whose intelligent interest for our further good has been manifested at every point in our proceedings. Indiana is her native State, and she does honor to and upholds the good name of her birthplace as she travels from coast to coast. She puts Indiana on the map at every turn. She loves Indiana. She loves its women. She is the honored presiding officer of the Daughters of Indiana in the great city of New York, and is loyally looking after their interests. She deserves to be honored of us. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, State President, to suggest her name as an honorary member of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana. I would therefore move that today, in convention assembled, we make Mary Garrett Hay an honorary member of our body, the first one to be so honored."

The motion was passed unanimously amid great applause.

TOTTENVILLE SUFFRAGISTS GIVE MOVIE PARTY

TOTTENVILLE, N. Y.—Three members of the Woman Suffrage Party at Tottenville, Staten Island, New York, defied superstition by conducting a moving picture theater party. It cleared $45.00, and the money is to be devoted to an energetic publicity campaign. The same three members, Miss Sallie G. Shapks, Mrs. Mary Graham Rogers and Mrs. Harriet H. Booth, conducted a cake sale for the cause in February and netted $15.

HOME ECONOMICS IN NEW JERSEY

An Iowa woman has been selected to conduct the home economics experiment which is to be tried this summer in Morristown, N. J.

A number of wealthy New York women are promoters of the plan. Ten children and 15 adults will take their meals at a summer home in Morristown, where balanced menus will be served at a very moderate cost. Some of the problems of present-day living will be answered by the experiment.

Miss Bessie M. Allen of Postville, Ia., has been chosen for director.

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES ARE FORMED

COLUMBUS, O.—A campaign committee composed of delegates from all the women's organizations in the city, was formed recently at the meeting called to discuss plans for the Columbus municipal suffrage campaign. A similar committee will be formed in Toledo. Mrs. Sarah Bissell, pioneer suffragist, will probably head the committee.

DROP ALL NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTIONS

NEW YORK CITY—Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, has announced the cancellation of the party's county conventions, which were to have been held between May 10 and 25. This decision was reached, she explained, so that the district organizations throughout the State might give their time to the taking of the war census in all the counties, under the direction of Home Defense Committees and Adjt.-Gen. Stotesbury.

WINS FRENCH POSITION

PARIS, France.—Mlle. Jeanne Tardy has been appointed an attache in the department of the ministry of finance. No French woman has ever before held such a position. Mlle. Tardy believes in equal rights for women. She is young and industrious, and is preparing to take examinations for the doctor's degree in political economy. It is thought her appointment sets woman suffrage in France considerably forward.

Smart Uniforms for War Agriculture

New York suffragists have entered with spirit and vigor upon the "back to the soil" campaign projected by the National American Woman Suffrage Association for "War agriculture." In response to the growing demand for a practical garment which will meet the requirements of farm and garden work, the Agriculture Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, announces that State Chairmen of Agriculture are developing several styles of serviceable costumes.

Mrs. Ruth Litt, well known suffragist and mistress of Jackwill Farm at Patchogue, who has achieved fame as a scientific farmer, is shown here in picturesque attire of her own design, worn when she is prosecuting her farm duties. Mrs. Litt, who can guide a plow or lead a cotillion with equal ease, is "chairman of potatoes" for New York State.

In this fetching concession to national needs, the woman gives way gracefully to the farm laborer, without the loss of dignity or feminine appeal demanded by some kinds of work clothes. It may be safely predicted that many a girl who was not raised to be a farmer will hang her frills on a hickory limb to don this smart, comfortable uniform for agricultural war service.

MEN'S LEAGUE PAYS TRIBUTE

Attributes First Statewide Suffrage Victory to Confederate Soldiers

Attributing the first statewide suffrage victory in America to the Confederate soldiers under General Price, the Georgia Men's League for Woman Suffrage paid a patriotic tribute to the chivalry of the Confederate soldiers in exercises held in Hotel Ansley on Memorial Day.

"Without hesitation, not reluctantly but eagerly, the soldiers of the South entered the war for the great principle of local self-government, State option on matters of local concern, rather than federal dictation, and this is the basis on which the suffrage campaign is launched in Georgia," said Leonard J. Grossman, attorney for the League and speaker of the afternoon.

"While many suffragists, led by Republicans, are urging national action on the suffrage question, I do not want Georgia to be forced under duress to take any step, however beneficial, especially when the entire suffrage propaganda rests on the idea that the enfranchisement of women is the next step in the increasing purpose of democracy. I do not believe federal coercion will be necessary.

"We pride ourselves on being a progressive State. Why not lead the solid South out of darkness into light, dedicating our activity for woman suffrage through State action to the memory of the old soldiers of the southland?

"In the name of forty thousand Georgians pledged to the cause of woman suffrage, I call upon the State and local Democratic executive committee authorized by law to state the qualifications of voters to let the white women of Georgia participate now, before the war is on us, in these white primaries.

"Confederate veterans under General Price's command, comprising the left wing of his army, revolted at the idea of classifying women with the other disfranchised creatures-idiots, aliens, minors, felons and women. It was these Confederate soldiers who, in 1869, controlling the Wyoming Legislature, rewarded women of the South who migrated west with them, for the sacrifices of the war, by giving them the ballot. Now it is time for Georgia to do likewise.

"Among the brave women who suffered and served during the Civil War, as much a Civil Veteran as any of the brave and haggard soldiers who marched through the city streets today, is the mother of woman suffrage in Georgia, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon.

"From the day her former slaves became her masters in a political sense, from the day she became the subject of her former slaves, with redoubled energy she has battled for the cause of real democracy, the suffrage for women. Before it is too late let brave Georgians crown her efforts with the laurel leaf of victory. As Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt are honored for their selfless work among the suffragists of the nation, so do we Georgians pay tribute to Mrs. McLendon at the same time we honor the soldiers on Memorial Day. Her battle was and is constructive and not destructive. It makes no inroads upon the happiness of the home, but guarantees the sanctity of the home, at the same time injecting into our political life the sweet, ennobling influences of the mothers of man."

The address stirred an enthusiastic audience, and was followed by resolutions passed by the Georgia Men's League for Woman Suffrage, urging that the attitude of the Confederate Soldiers under General Price be made known to suffragists all over the southland. Mr. Grossman, prominent Atlanta attorney, is president of the League. Vice-Presidents include S. P. Marks, former President of the Georgia Federation of Labor and prominent Georgia ministers of various denominations.

Following the example set by London school girls last year some 800 girl students of the University of Toronto have announced their intention to spend the coming summer vacation at work in agriculture and in the munition factories.

GIRLS WORK FOR DOLLAR DAY

Unique Methods Used in Raising Suffrage Pledges in Ohio

The first suffrage club in Ohio composed entirely of girl suffragists was formed in 1914 in Findlay. A group of young women there asked to be organized, and this nucleus has remained ever since, holding meetings and doing its share of the work of the State Association. When notice was sent out of the Suffrage Dollar Day for May 1, the girls decided to earn their dollars. The president of the club, Miss Margaret Renick, made hers by taking care of the neighbors' children when they were away; another girl made a fetching little hat; and a third, who was daring, drove her father's motor truck and delivered for one day.

On May 1, the girls distributed a hundred May baskets filled with wild flowers and decorated with woman suffrage stickers, as a delicate way of calling the attention of the indifferent to woman suffrage.

SUFFRAGISTS MARCH IN DUBUQUE PARADE

More than a hundred suffragists took part in the patriotic parade which marched through the main streets of Dubuque, Iowa, last Tuesday evening. Over 15,000 people, men, women and children, took part in this largest public demonstration ever held in Dubuque.

The delegation of suffragists carried American flags, and included women of all ages and of all walks in life.

FREEDOM MEETING HELD IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—A Russian freedom meeting was held at the Wells School Center, April 13, under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow spoke in Yiddish on the Russian revolution, and scenes in Russia, Canada and the United States were shown by Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley in her stereopticon lecture on the progress of Woman Suffrage in these countries. The last half hour was given up to discussion, led by Dr. Konikow. Mr. Samuel Daniels, manager of the Center, presided.

ENGLAND URGED TO HASTEN

Suffragists Ask Government to Introduce Recommended Bill at Once

BIRMINGHAM, England. — A meeting in support of woman suffrage was recently held in the Midland Institute, Birmingham. There was a note of optimism throughout the proceedings, in view of the hopeful signs that the work of half a century's agitation was on the eve of being crowned with success. A resolution was passed urging the Government to introduce a bill without delay based on the recommendations of the Speaker's conference which would confer the suffrage upon about six million women.

Mrs. Osler, who was in the chair, said that the important question was whether there would be any real attempt by the Government to maintain and retain for women the enormously improved position they had won for themselves during the war. The only practical way of safeguarding women's interests was by representation.

Mrs. Fawcett said that, although the prospects were so bright, they must be prepared for active and ingenious enemies, who were building a great deal upon sowing dissension among the different organizations of suffragists, and their schemes must be counteracted.

Mr. W. S. Anderson, M. P., who seconded the resolution, said that the arguments in favor of women's suffrage had always existed before the war. What the war had done was to destroy some of the old arguments against the reform.

THEY'RE NOT AFRAID TO TAKE UP REGULAR FARMING

WOMAN MEMBER OF DENTAL BODY

Miss Pauline McDonald, senior in the dental college, Ohio State University, has been honored by being named a member of Omicron Kappa Upsilon Fraternity, Beta Chapter.

It is the first time in the history of the university that a woman has been admitted to this honorary body, and there are only 25 faculty members and alumni members that have attained the distinction. Out of the senior class of 44, Miss McDonald is one of four who will be made members of the fraternity during commencement week.

Miss McDonald has led her class all through the course and is regarded as one of the best students the dental school has known.

POLICE MATRON FOR INDIANA

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Immediately after the close of the suffrage campaign in Indiana, the State Association began a petition for the appointment of Mrs. Dora Smith as police matron for Logansport, and she has just been named for the position by Mayor Guthrie.

Mrs. Smith is First Vice President of the Association, and all her life has been an active suffragist. She has devoted much of her time and energy to active work among labor organizations. She has been a delegate to more consecutive conventions of the State Federation of Labor than any other person in Indiana. She has a keen sense of justice, and a kind motherly heart and will bring to her new position a combination of experience and human sympathy that Logansport is fortunate in securing.

Women Are Barred From Archaeology For Their Opinions

The International Woman Suffrage News notes that fresh difficulties are being thrown in the way of women students at the ancient university of Cambridge in England.

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge grants a degree to women, but yielding to insistence, they have for many years permitted women from certain approved colleges, Newnham and Girton, for example, to study and enter for examination. On their fulfilling the conditions, they are then granted a certificate (showing that they have earned their degree) which is of value in the outside world, but gives them no standing in the university itself. And, even so, this partial privilege is at the mercy of any professor who chooses to deny to women, or to any particular woman, entry to his classrooms and his examinations.

This injustice has lately been shown up in startling fashion. Dr. W. Ridgeway, head of the department of Archaeology at Cambridge, disapproves of the Union of Democratic Control, a society aiming at the suppression of secret diplomacy, and the control of international policies by popular and legislative action, rather than by cabinets and diplomats.

Prof. Ridgeway cannot refuse admission to a man on the plea that he belongs to this objectionable group, for any undergraduate, as a member of the university, can demand entry to all lectures and examinations. The professor does, however, discriminate against women of the same group, because it is in his power to do so. This is a serious wrong to women taking the classics course, and expecting to teach, for at Cambridge there is no other teaching or certificate obtainable on the subject. There are other British universities where men and women stand on a equality, but Oxford and Cambridge seem determined not to budge, till the enfranchisement of women leaves them no other alternative.

Nearly 400 girls of the East Orange, N. J., High School have organized to offer the government their services. They want to aid the police in patrolling the city, investigating the standing of alien sympathizers, and helping the Red Cross.

THRIFT COMMITTEE GETS TO WORK

The Thrift Committee, recently appointed by the Equal Suffrage Association of Iowa, has begun a splendid campaign.

In connection with the Extension Bureau of the State Agricultural College, it is offering the women of Iowa a wonderful opportunity to help the country, and themselves as well.

At Ames, 208 girls of the domestic science department are taking special courses in gardening; over 60 girls are taking the course in bee-keeping, and are being taught the value of honey as a substitute for sugar; and many others are taking special work in stock-feeding and poultry-raising.

Not all the work is done at Ames, for the bulletins and instructors, sent to all parts of the State, are aiding hundreds of housewives.

This same extension department has organized a "Volunteer Food Producers of Iowa," and is sending out hundreds of the following:

ENLISTMENT BLANK

In order to help within my home community in the production and preservation of the necessary food supply, I, the undersigned, do hereby offer my services to State and nation, in the manner that I have indicated below:

(Indicate by use of (X) mark one or more ways in which you will serve)

1. I will work on some farm, or in some farm home, during my spare time and through the summer.
2. I will personally conduct or assist in the canning, preserving, drying or storing of surplus fruit and vegetables.
3. I agree to assist in guarding health in home and community, and to practice strict economy in the handling of all food materials and clothing.
4. I will do the necessary work in caring for one vegetable garden.
6. I will aid in caring for the spring pigs and in providing for an increased fall pig crop on one farm.
6. I will care for one flock of chickens and help to produce more poultry and eggs.
7. I will aid in the selection, testing and preparation of all seed that is still needed for this season's planting for one farm.
8. I will join in the fight against destructive diseases, insects, rats, mice and other pests that destroy vast quantities of food each year.
9. I will aid in the early selection and careful storing of the seed needed for one farm for next year.

Are You a Junior or Senior? Be sure to indicate

JUNIOR (12 to 19 years of age.)

SENIOR (Over 19 years of age.)

The Sioux City Equal Suffrage Club is conducting a "Save the Eyes" campaign, by which they hope to lessen the cost of potatoes during the coming year.

Their services were enlisted by ex-senator E. P. Farr of Sioux City, an extensive and intensive farmer. He has been urging housewives to hoard for seed the eyes of the potato, which have been absolute waste for years. The members are pledged to throw nothing in the garbage can that can be used for seed potatoes. Collections of the peelings are being made, and the results are distributed for planting purposes.

The merchants and business men of the city are encouraging the plan in every way.

PRODUCE PLAY BY MRS. B. B. LINDSAY

DENVER, Colo.—A play by the wife of Judge Ben B. Lindsay, entitled "The Greater Love," was produced here last week by the Drama Theater. The plot is based on a sensational murder trial. Its heroine is modeled after a Denver girl, the principal in an unusual case in Judge Lindsay's court. The hero is Ogden, the commissioner of police, who is in sympathy with the humane ideals of the judge.

EARLY WORKER GONE

Miss Mary Sheridan, a much beloved suffrage worker, has just passed away in Buffalo, N. Y. She began her work for the cause seventeen years ago, when suffrage was unpopular in Buffalo and it took courage to support it.

Miss Sheridan was president of the Woman Suffrage club which was organized two years before the Empire State Campaign committee of 1915, and she was a life member of the New York Woman Suffrage Party. She is sincerely mourned.

WAR SERVICE IN CONNECTICUT

Committee Directs Several Forms of Work for Women

HARTFORD, Conn.—Connecticut suffragists are taking up with much seriousness and zeal several forms of war service under the direction of a central War Service Committee. The chairman is Miss Ruutz-Rees of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich. Miss Ruutz-Rees is also a member of the War Service Committee of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, and the work in Connecticut is consequently carried on in close cooperation with Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers' Committee. The Connecticut Committee has held three all-day meetings in New Haven. It is composed of all the county chairmen of the C. W. S. A., together with representatives of the four big cities of Connecticut. Mrs. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A., and Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, vice-president, are also members.

The form of work which is absorbing most attention at present is the farm lot and garden work, whose object is to increase the food supply of the nation. The cultivation of individual lots and of larger kitchen gardens than usual is encouraged, and land has also been secured for cooperative working. Three farms have also been offered to the C. W. S. A. for use as farm camp training schools. In addition, two buildings offered to the War Service Committee have been turned over to the proper committees for use as emergency hospitals if needed. One of these was offered by Mrs. C. E. H. Phillips of Stamford. It has been used as a boys' club. The other was offered by Mrs. Fanny Dixon Welch of Columbia.

In the cities and towns women are also forming suffrage auxiliaries of the Red Cross. In Hartford Red Cross work is being done every day at Suffrage Headquarters, under a committee headed by Mrs. L. F. Middlebrook. In New Haven a committee has been formed to assist in civilian relief. In several towns the suffragists are cooperating in the provision and supervision of gardens for boys and girls.

CONFERENCE TO OBSERVE MOTHER'S DAY AT MEETING

The Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the Mississippi Valley Conference in Columbus, May 13, will be a celebration of Mothers' Day, May 13 being the day appointed this year.

Judge William Littleford, of Cincinnati, president of the Ohio Men's League for Woman Suffrage, will preside. The chief speakers will be Governor Cox and Mrs. Catt. Among the honorary vice-presidents of the meeting, who will sit on the platform are: the Hon. James A. Reynolds, Col. John Y. Bassell, Prof. J. V. Denny, the Rev. Frederick E. Ross, the Rev. Leonard W. Doolan, Daniel J. Ryan, the Hon. J. J. Lentz, the Rev. Samuel S. Palmer, J. S. McClain, the Rev. T. H. Campbell, the Rev. E. L. Rexford, William P. Halenkamp, Thomas McNamara, Congressman John G. Cooper, Senator J. Henry Miller, Senator Otto Vollenweider, J. B. Merrill, James R. Alexander, L. J. Taber, Earl D. Bloom, Mrs. Florence D. Richard and Dean Caroline Breyfogle.

WOMEN HELP MAKE OMAHA SPOTLESS

OMAHA, Neb.—The Woman's Club is taking a very active part in the spring clean-up campaign in Omaha.

City Commissioner Parks has engaged many wagons, trucks and men to help residents remove any refuse they may be able to collect from their premises. On the civics committee of the Woman's Club are Miss Katherine Warley, Miss Esther Johnson and Mrs. Mary A. Wearne. On April 20, designated as "Basket, Broom and Brush day," mothers and daughters cleaned out attics and basements, while on the 21st fathers and sons cleaned up out of doors.

Local Suffrage Elections

MASSACHUSETTS

JAMAICA PLAIN—The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of the Jamaica Plain League: President, Miss M. E. Vickery; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Oscar E. Gallagher, Mrs. Charles M. Lawrence; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Jessie Curtis, Mrs. Charles F. Dole, Mrs. Mark W. Richardson, Mrs. Robert Stone and Mrs. Harriet M. Whitcomb; Secretary, Mrs. Raymond G. Laird; Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin F. Towle; Chairman Program Committee, Mrs. Joel M. Barnes; Press Committee, Mrs. M. C. Standwood; Publicity Committee, Miss Ellen H. Gleason; Auditor, Miss C. A. Titcomb.

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OVERWORK LESSENS OUTPUT

All over the country, women are working to help in this national emergency. They are as busy as bees. Suffragists, anti-suffragists, and women who have never cared about the question either way, they are toiling in a hundred lines of good work for their country and the world. It would take a volume even to mention the many things that they are doing.

There will be no lack of women to do all of the more common and obvious kinds of war relief work. There are some things not quite so obvious, but yet of vital importance, which are in danger of being overlooked unless thoughtful women lay stress upon them, and urge them upon public attention. One of these is the loss of efficiency, the actual lessening of output, that results from placing overstrain upon the workers, and especially upon working women.

Much is said just now about profiting by the experience of our allies at the beginning of the war, and avoiding the blunders that they made in military matters. In her industrial preparedness, England made one big and very costly blunder, which she is now earnestly trying to repair. We should profit by her experience, and avoid it from the start.

In the overwhelming need of getting a large supply of munitions quickly, all the old industrial safeguards for the health of the workers were abolished or disregarded. Men and women worked seven days a week, they worked excessively long hours, and women as well as men did night work. In the name of patriotism, everybody worked double time. This rush went on for about a year, in spite of warnings from suffragists, who were as patriotic as anybody, but who knew more about the needs of women's flesh and blood than did the managers of the munitions plants. The workers were getting all worn out, and the supply of munitions was not nearly up to the mark.

Then the government took control of the munitions plants. Lloyd George was made Minister of Munitions, and he appointed a committee on the Health of Munitions Workers. Its object was to find out how the maximum output could be secured and kept up for a long period. It investigated scientifically, and found that output was actually being lessened by the excessive efforts made to increase it. "Morse haste, worse speed." The committee recommended the restoration of one day's rest in seven, a shortening of hours, and no night work for women except in extreme cases. These changes were made not primarily in the interest of the workers, but in the interest of the output. For instance, with a group of 100 women engaged in the heavy work of turning fuse bodies, the committee found that when their hours were reduced from 68.2 per week to 59.7, the women turned out 23 per cent more work per hour than before, and their total weekly output showed a rise of 8 per cent. A further shortening of the time to 56 hours per week showed an equally large product, with a marked improvement in regularity of attendance. This case was typical.

The committee found also that the overstrain from long hours increased illness and accidents. In one large plant, the accident rate, which had been 100 per thousand before the war, rose to 292 per thousand on the day shift and 508 per thousand on the night shift, because of the increased fatigue.

To conserve the health and efficiency of the workers, the committee also pointed out the importance of good ventilation, lighting and sanitation, the improvement of housing and transit facilities, the appointment of welfare supervisors to give especial attention to women and children, and the provision of "industrial canteens," where the workers might get nourishing food. These canteens, not for drink, but for food, have now been established in all the government munitions plants of England, and women's work is limited to eight hours.

The committee recommended eight-hour shifts for both men and women, and total prohibitions of night work for all persons under 16. Its investigation also showed that an occasional rest of a few minutes enables women to turn out more work than if they labored right along, hour after hour without cessation.

All these facts, and many more, are given in a 20-cent pamphlet which may be had from the Russell Sage Foundation. England did not discover them till the health of thousands of men and women had been wrecked. The mistake would probably not have been made if women had been voters, because from time immemorial the main business of the average woman has been to care for the welfare of human beings—her husband and children—while the main business of the average man has been to get money. He has had to get it, in order to support his family; but absorption in the work has led him to look at everything first and foremost from a business viewpoint, while the woman is more apt to think of the human welfare aspect of any question.

Be that as it may, we ought to learn by England's experience the wastefulness and inefficiency of keeping the workers chronically overtired and underfed. Let women rub into the minds of their men-folk the proved fact that this actually lessens the output, and they may be able to halt the efforts now being made on all sides to do away with every industrial safeguard.

A. S. B.

ROOT FOR RUSSIA?

The choice of Elihu Root to head an advisory commission for Russia is an extraordinary selection. The progressives and the radicals are in the saddle in Russia; and what prospect is there that progressives and radicals will listen to the advice of so notorious a reactionary as Mr. Root, however great his ability may be? Any counsel coming to them from such a man will seem to them suspicious, irrespective of its merits, merely because of its source.

In sending an envoy to the Russian government under the old regime, we should not have chosen anyone who would be flagrantly persona non grata. In dealing with the new government why not use equal tact?

A. S. B.

MOTHERS' DAY

In the coming celebrations of Mothers' Day, more emphasis than ever before will be laid upon the fact that the mothers of this land, and of every land, ought to have a vote. In nineteen of over forty-eight States, they have it already; and in eight it has been given them since January 1, 1917. This year has marked a long step toward the due recognition that should be given to American mothers.

Every year also brings accumulating proof that equal suffrage will help to secure the things which most mothers want. A circular letter of inquiry, lately sent from National Suffrage Headquarters to the ministers in the enfranchised States, has brought, as usual, an overwhelming preponderance of replies saying that the results are good. When Mrs. Julia Ward Howe a few years ago sent such a letter of inquiry to all the ministers of five denominations in the oldest four suffrage States, she got 624 answers, of which only 62 were unfavorable. The replies from the Episcopal clergy were 9 to 1 in favor, more than two to one; from the Baptist ministers, seven to one; from the Congregational ministers, about eight to one; from the Methodist ministers, more than ten to one, and from the Presbyterian ministers, more than eleven to one.

If the mothers had had votes, this country would not have been obliged to wait so long for nation-wide prohibition. Now at last we seem likely to get it, as a war measure because of the manifest folly of using up huge quantities of grain to make liquor when the world is desperately short of food.

In these days, when so much heavier sacrifice and service are required of mothers, it is more than ever fitting that they should have a voice in the decision of the public questions that so deeply concern them. In America, as well as in England and Russia, equal suffrage seems to be drawing very near. The sooner it comes, the better for all.

A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The press reports a startling incident. After a long quarrel with his wife and her relatives over the war with Germany, upon which he and they took opposite sides, the Rev. Robert F. Berry, pastor of a Presbyterian church in East Yonkers, N. Y., killed his wife and her mother, and wounded her sister, and then committed suicide.

If this had happened in Colorado, and if the shooting had been done by a woman instead of a man, it would have been quoted as proof that women were too emotional to be trusted with a vote, or even with a decided opinion on public questions. This was long a prevalent idea. "Fanny forms too many opinions. Perfect breeding forms none," says Mrs. General, the incarnation of Mrs. Grundy, expressing in "Little Dorritt" the Victorian view of a young lady's proper attitude.

But the killing took place in New York; and it was done by a member of the unemotional sex; so no one will suggest that the unfortunate Mr. Berry's mind had become unhinged because he had the right to vote.

In all seriousness, however, it bears out what the suffragists have always maintained, namely, that if husband and wife are inclined to quarrel, they will not be prevented by the fact that the wife has no vote.

Under ordinary circumstances, an election does not cause excitement enough to hurt a fly. The great difficulty with all parties is to get out the vote. And, on the few occasions when excitement over public questions does rise to fever heat—as for instance in war time—the women inevitably share the excitement to the full. The lack of a vote is no protection.

A. S. B.

"STABBING DEMOCRACY"

The opponents of equal rights are very angry and not a little alarmed over the granting of presidential and municipal suffrage to women by so many State Legislatures. In a letter to the Boston Herald, a former president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association declares that "democracy was stabbed in the back," because in these States woman suffrage was granted by the Legislature instead of being referred to the voters. Yet only a few weeks ago representatives of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association went down to Maine and implored the Legislature of that State not to submit the question to the voters. In every State where the suffragists ask to have a constitutional amendment submitted to popular vote, the antis object, and declare that the Legislature has a perfect right to kill suffrage on its own responsibility.

They are delighted to have a minority coerce the majority, if the minority happens to be on their side. The Philadelphia antis the other day held a meeting to rejoice over the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature, where the constitutional amendment fell short by three votes of the two-thirds needed to submit the question to the voters. A majority of the legislators wanted to submit it. A minority, including all the liquor members and many notorious corruptionists, blocked the will of the majority. Did the antis say that democracy had been stabbed in the back? Not they, although the Pennsylvania papers said so freely. The Pittsburgh Press, for instance, in scoring the action of the Legislature, says editorially:

"Three more votes would have given the measure the required two-thirds majority.

"Of course, the opponents of suffrage are fertile in excuses. The trouble with their arguments, however, is that they entirely overlook the one solitary fact that is pertinent. The bill did not decide whether woman suffrage is good or bad. Its only effect was to give the people another chance to pass judgment. And the only effect of the Legislature's denial of that opportunity is to tell the people that it is none of their business whether women vote or not. The passage of the bill would have put the question up to the people for decision. In killing the measure, the Legislature arrogantly assumes the right to decide the matter for itself.

"Although there is a tremendous sentiment among the voters of Pennsylvania in favor of woman's suffrage, as the last state-wide referendum showed, a minority of the State Legislature arbitrarily declares in effect that not before 1921 shall the people of Pennsylvania have the privilege of again expressing their judgment on this great public issue."

The vote on suffrage in Pennsylvania in 1915 stood: Yes, 385,348; no, 441,034. There has been a great advance in public sentiment on the question since then, and the opponents were not willing to risk another test. Nor was it because they thought a referendum had been taken too recently. Before any referendum had been taken at all, their official representatives urged the Legislature to refuse to submit it, even after every political party in the State was pledged to submission.

In view of these facts, and many others like them, it is laughable when the antis protest on grounds of democracy against the granting of suffrage to women by legislative action. They have a right to oppose it if they think fit, but they are very poor judges of democracy.

A. S. B.

TOO PREVIOUS

The announcement that equal suffrage had been granted in Nova Scotia was premature. The bill passed both Houses upon its second reading, by a unanimous vote; but it was afterwards found to have been incorrectly drawn, and was thrown out. The belief is general, however, that woman suffrage in Nova Scotia cannot be long delayed.

Another news item which turns out to be unfounded is the report, widely circulated in the press; that Senorita Galindo had been elected to the Mexican Parliament. A friend in Mexico City, to whom we wrote for further information about Senorita Galindo, informs us that she was a candidate, and made quite an active campaign, but that she was not elected.

A. S. B.

NO FOOD TALK

Many food riots are reported from Germany, in which the wives of the munition makers are said to have taken a prominent part. And now, in place of the familiar public notice in the German newspapers warning the people not to talk of military matters because of spies, there appears a new notice which reads:

"Citizens, your duty it not to talk of food conditions. Every word thereon helps the enemy and endangers the fatherland."

This recalls the terrible scene in "Vathek," representing the Hall of Eblis, where every man runs around with a mortal wound in his bosom, and agrees not to speak of it.

Yet, if the censorship bill had gone through Congress unamended, discussion of food conditions in the United States could have been punished as treason. It emphasizes the fact that it is a patriotic duty of women to watch out against "the enemies within," as well as those without, since in war time all sorts of insidious efforts are made to "put over" tyrannical and dangerous measures.

A. S. B.

PATCHED SHOES IN STYLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Suffragists here have determined to go without the new $10 footgear this season and will turn the money thus saved over to a fund for national preparedness. When shoes wear out, patches will be put on.

The sacrificial shoe squad comprises women as smartly dressed as can be found in Philadelphia, including Dr. Eleanore M. Hiestand-Moore, Mrs. George A. Dunning, Gertrude Atkinson and others.

OUR FIRST WAR VICTORY
From the Pawtucket Times

The women of Rhode Island have achieved an important victory of the bloodless kind. That it is a war victory, the first in the United States since the war began, nobody will be disposed to deny. The weapons employed were public service and fitness and the enemy were the spirit of ultra-conservatism and slow reasoning, which are associates of a past political philosophy. The women have been asking for the presidential suffrage for a long time and the answer has invariably been in the form of an interrogatory: "What can women do to justify their claim to the ballot?" They have been doing it since the first rumblings of the approach of war. They have worked in the fury of preparation 50-50 with the men. Let us be not merely generous, but just. Rhode Island women have done their half in the task of preparedness. This has required talent beyond that of sitting in the corner and weeping for the men who must go forth to war.

The claim the Rhode Island women have just won in the General Assembly was vindicated by its own reasonableness long ago; but in the last few weeks these women have completely refuted the theory of the uselessness of the sister's ballot. Whether working for the Red Cross, or in the household, or with the tenacity of self-improvement, which is as conspicuous in normal woman as in normal man, they have put to rout the masculine hypothesis that a woman is incapable of level judgment in selecting a President of the United States. The application of the argument logically and inferentially goes much farther than this, of course, but for the present the women of Rhode Island are mightily pleased and content, and with good reason, over what they have accomplished in the thick of the conservative east.

RHODE ISLAND'S WONDERFUL EXPLOIT
From Springfield Republican

In granting presidential suffrage to women, Rhode Island has revived the great tradition of democracy associated with the name of its illustrious founder, Roger Williams. In being the first State east of the Alleghany Mountains to enfranchise women in presidential elections, the Commonwealth wins enduring distinction.

The action of the Legislature at Providence was decisive, the vote in the House being 71 to 20 in favor of the suffrage bill. A similar measure had been annually introduced for about 25 years; it is stated, indeed, that the idea of a statutory grant of the presidential suffrage to women had Rhode Island for its birthplace. In the meantime, western States, beginning with Illinois, have carried the idea into effect, but Rhode Island has at last won an incontestable primacy in the East.

Why this thing should have come about, why Rhode Island should have stolen a march so neatly on all New England, why the Legislature at Providence should have proved so much more receptive to the idea than the Legislatures at Hartford, Boston, Concord, Augusta and Montpelier, is beyond our ability to explain. Had we been making forecasts of the favorable action of the six New England States in this matter, we should probably have placed Connecticut last and Rhode Island next to the last. But that is merely a confession of misjudgment.

Probably it all goes back to Roger Williams. He left Salem in a righteous rage in 1635 because the Massachusetts atmosphere in regard to religious liberty was so stifling. The liberty he established as a fundamental principle of his commonwealth in the lands that he bought from the Indian chiefs Canonicus and Miantonomah has been a long time broadening out from the religious to the political conception of democracy, but at last it has arrived.

On the day that the Rhode Island House passed the presidential suffrage bill for women, the Massachusetts Supreme Court sent to the Massachusetts Senate an opinion to the effect that the women of the Commonwealth are not to be classed among "The people," politically speaking, and that the Legislature cannot lawfully declare them within that category. This incident at Beacon Hill furnishes the fitting, the culminating contrast between the two Commonwealths.

SMALLEST IS FIRST
From the Boston Post

The smallest of our New England States is the first to step into line with the advance guard of equal suffrage which has made such notable gains in other sections.

Who knows what may happen in November, 1920? Rhode Island has a population of some 500,000 of these rather more than half are of the female sex; if they stick together, the five electoral votes of the State may be swung to the women's candidate, and in a close rivalry it might elect their President.

Little Rhody will bear watching.

WOMAN'S DOUBLE BURDEN

Life — *Death*

From New York Call

Half Minute Moods

CAUSE FOR WORRY
From Washington Star

"You seem troubled about your gardening proposition."

"Yes," replied Mr. Crosslots. "I'm wondering whether I can raise enough to take care of the exceptional appetite the outdoor exercise will give me."

COULD NOT BEAT HIM

Henry Ward Beecher delighted in telling how he went into a Bowery restaurant and heard the waiter give such orders to the cooks as "Ham and chicks," "Slops and sinkers," etc.

"Watch me confound that waiter with an order which I believe he won't abbreviate," remarked Beecher. Then he said: "Give us poached eggs on toast for two, with the yolks broken."

The waiter walked to the end of the room.

"Adam and Eve on a raft," he yelled. Then he added, "Wreck 'em!"

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

At the New England Suffrage Conference at the Twentieth Century Club Rooms on the evening of May 10, not only will speakers from the different New England States tell of the suffrage situation there and rejoice over the victories, but the industrial problems facing New England will be presented by three speakers: Miss Marion Hanford of the Street Carmen's Union, industrial organizer for the Boston E. S. A., Miss Rose Yates of Worcester, and Miss Alice Henry of Chicago.

NEW YORK SHOULD GET IN LINE
From New York Telegraph

Nebraska is the latest State to grant presidential suffrage to women. This is the seventh State to line up in favor of an equal franchise within four months. Surely if there has been a lingering doubt in the mind of any reasonable, thinking person that the adoption of universal suffrage would be long delayed or permanently prevented, that doubt is removed.

Suffrage territory now controls 1721 votes in the electoral college.

It is worth noting at this time that Nebraska was a pioneer in the agitation of this question, and her Senator, Can Wyck, was among the few statesmen holding high office who advocated the political emancipation of women more than thirty years ag .

New York will vote again on the question this year. The voters should make up their minds to support the amendment. If they reject it, the matter will be taken out of their hands and the reform accomplished by grafting it on to the Federal Constitution.

VEIL WAS TOO THICK

"Your trouble," said the optimistic friend, "may be a blessing in disguise." "Well," sighed the afflicted one, "I must say it is the cleverest disguise I ever saw."

TO RHODE ISLAND
From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Bonaparte, as I recall,
No one would describe as tall.

Louis, France's greatest King,
Was a very little thing.

Newton, who unlocked the sky,
Did not measure six foot high.

So, Rhode Island, you are small,
Hardly any size at all;

But to me you seem more great
Than our very largest State!

SUFFRAGE A WAR MEASURE
From Maryland Suffrage News

If woman suffrage is not a war measure, why is it that England, Canada and Russia are extending the franchise to their women? Surely these countries are and have been quite as much engaged with war as the United States now is, and yet they have found time to consider affirmatively the enfranchisement of their women.

To a mind capable of thought it is an obvious fact that woman suffrage is both a war and a peace measure. The conditions which make woman suffrage essential to the nation's welfare in time of peace are more or less identical with the conditions that make it essential in time of war, with this distinction, that in time of war the necessity is intensified. Take, for instance, the fact that "Taxation without representation is tyranny." In time of peace disfranchised women are taxed in defiance of American principles, but in time of war the additional taxation aggravates the injustice. Again, women need the vote in time of peace to protect their labor; in war time they need it even more, since far greater numbers of women are forced out into gainful occupations to do the work abandoned by the enlisted men.

Democracy is as priceless a treasure in America as in any of the countries overseas, and it is an intolerable anachronism for American women to be expected to sacrifice all they hold dearest for a democracy in which they are denied a share.

Reason as well as justice declares suffrage to be a war measure.

WAR WORK FOR WOMEN
From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

An official letter signed by the presidents of the National and of the State organizations opposed to suffrage says that women in the present crisis must not be burdened by the ballot, but must be left free for patriotic service.

Is it not more important to leave men free? In a recent election fewer than seven per cent of the men in our own Assembly District were sufficiently free to cast their votes. Should not women be as willing to replace man in the arduous task of voting as in the comparatively light work of the farm and the munition factory?

A SAD CHANGE
From Boston Post

"There goes another married man," said the girl at the candy counter.

"How do you know?" asked the cashier.

"He used to buy a three-pound box of candy twice a week, and now he buys half a pound once a month."

WOMEN VOTING IN TOWN
From the Ohio State Journal

We hope to have the privilege of signing the petition to the city council asking that the women be given the right to vote at city elections. There is no reason in the world why they shouldn't have it. Coming right down to brass tacks, they are the better part of our population. They are doing most of the good that is done these days. Most of the benevolences, the charities, the proprieties, the religion and the education are in their hands; why shouldn't they vote for men to whom are committed the interests of home, of child, and the surrounding activities of life? The elective franchise will give a noble influence to public affairs. It is certain it will do no harm. The female impulses are in the right direction, and that is the best thing there is in public duty. We can get along better with bad judgment than with bad impulse, but there need be no fear for the judgment. That always keeps on a level with the impulse. Let Columbus be renowned for its gallantry and wisdom in giving to the women the rights and duties which the men enjoy.

DO YOU KNOW
From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

That women have the right to vote for President in 19 out of the 48 States—three more than one-third and five less than one-half?

That five more votes would give woman suffrage States a third of the vote of the Electoral College?

That more women may now vote for President than the total Republican vote in 1908?

That in the last four months woman suffrage has gained 81 electoral votes, as compared with 91 gained in the previous 48 years?

MISS RANKIN'S VOTE

It is edifying to see how much interest the papers take in Miss Rankin's vote upon the various measures that come up in Congress. She voted to authorize Col. Roosevelt to take a body of volunteers to France. She also voted for the amendment that proposed to try the volunteer system of raising an army before resorting to conscription; but after the amendment was defeated, she voted for the army bill as it stood.

VERY PARTICULAR
From Christian Register

For nearly two hours she inspected linoleums. Roll after roll the clerk brought out, but still she was dissatisfied. At last he paused in despair. "I'm sorry, madam," he said, "but if you can wait I can get more from the factory. Perhaps you will call in again." The prospective customer rose. "Yes, do," she said graciously, "and ask for one or two with very small designs, suitable for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."

MISTAKEN BENEVOLENCE

Archbishop Trench, seeing one day in Dublin a little girl trying to reach a door knocker, came to her assistance.

"Rap hard!" said the little innocent.

He did.

"Now, run like the very divil!"

COMMUNICATIONS

A RETROSPECT

To the Editor:

The Woman's Journal is now so filled with glorious victories that scant space can be given for reminiscences, but I trust I may be allowed a brief word of reminder of the history of effort that lies back of the recent action of the Rhode Island Legislature.

The Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association was one of the pioneer organizations, its date of formation being 1868. I well remember signing my name as a charter member just below that of my mother, feeling, as a girl of 17, the great importance of the act. I served from 1872 to 1878 as Corresponding Secretary, and then, after an absence from the State of 32 years, served as First Vice-President from 1889 to 1902, the date of my removal to New York State.

This association was one of the great educational opportunities of my life, as such service is, and has been to every woman working for equality of human rights. During the years of weakness and disabling age of that great leader, Mrs. Elizabeth Buffum Chace, who was the President of the Rhode Island W. S. A. from the year 1870 until her death at 92 years, in 1899, it was my great privilege to act as her representative in the leadership of the cause in the State which has been so greatly indebted to her for moral advance in all directions.

Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe and Thomas Wentworth Higginson were the constant helpers to the Rhode Island work. It was to Henry Blackwell more than to any other that the first movement toward presidential suffrage was due. He, long before any other leader in the suffrage cause, saw its possibilities as an entering wedge for full suffrage and as a great value in itself. I well remember his masterly address at the Rhode Island State House on the first presentation of this demand in 1892.

He showed, also, in his preliminary advice to the officers of the association, that sagacity in political leadership which those of us near to his work for many years learned to value so highly. The movements most interesting women in political affairs were then beginning to focus upon local and municipal matters; and the first call to urge upon General Assemblies the demand for presidential suffrage, the only form of franchise capable of extension without a popular vote, fell somewhat coldly upon the ears even of suffragists. It seemed remote in contrast to the power to deal as voters with such pressing matters as municipal housekeeping, the protection of working children, and the legal safeguarding of girlhood. Mr. Blackwell prophesied what has since come to pass, that not only does a presidential election awaken a greater general interest in all public questions than any local or State election can do, but also the most intimate and vital of personal concerns, educational, economic and social, are more and more becoming national concerns. As in many other details of political advance, Mr. Blackwell's insight is justified by events.

To one who remembers that sort of opposition, coarse, vituperative and scornful, to which the early workers for woman suffrage were subjected, the complimentary words of the present Governor of Rhode Island form a pleasant contrast. And to one who spent so many years in Little Rhody, and still feels it in a very real sense a home State, this triumph of the principle of woman suffrage in that stanch little Commonwealth is a great event.

It cannot be long before full suffrage comes to the women of Roger Williams' land, the home of freedom of conscience and liberty of thought and of speech.

ANNA GARLIN SPENCER.

PRAISE FOR MISS YATES

Editor Woman's Journal:

Among the many forces that contributed to the remarkable suffrage victory in Rhode Island is the distinguished service of Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates.

For five years she was President of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, and, declining re-election, she was made Honorary President in 1914. In every position she has occupied, the cause has gained greatly in popular favor, dignity and interest. She is one of its wittiest and most persuasive advocates. She is called to speak on many public occasions. She was invited by the city government of Providence to deliver a Fourth of July oration at City Hall; the only woman ever so honored. She was also selected to give the address at Roger Williams Park on the occasion of planting a tree as a memorial to Julia Ward Howe. As a clubwoman she has tactfully and persuasively introduced the question of woman's enfranchisement in conservative circles. By her efforts, when President of the Rhode Island W. S. A., a law was passed making mothers joint heirs with fathers in the property of their deceased children.

Upon the death of Henry B. Blackwell, that great seer who so ably argued for presidential suffrage, she was chosen National Chairman of Presidential Suffrage, and served in that capacity five years. By her clear vision and logical mind, she grasped the potentialities and possibilities involved in this measure granted by the Federal Constitution to State Legislature. She earnestly urged its adoption by all States as the easiest and most direct method to full enfranchisement. During her term of office Illinois passed a bill which demonstrated all that had been advocated of its practical value.

As President of the Rhode Island W. S. A. she repeatedly presented presidential suffrage before the Legislature. When, at the opening of the Legislature of January 1, 1917, it was found that the political situation in Rhode Island had developed unusual advantages for the suffrage cause, some members of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association were anxious to introduce a constitutional amendment for full suffrage. But Miss Yates urged that all endeavors should continue to be focused on presidential suffrage. Her opinion finally prevailed with the Executive Committee, and by that means a substantial victory has been won.

Miss Yates is also superintendent of franchise of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U., and greatly reinforced the cause by her activities through that organization. She is congressional chairman for Rhode Island, and hopes to bring the full support of the Rhode Island congressional delegation to the support of the federal amendment.

C. I. C.

COMMENT ON ILLINOIS

To the Editor of the Woman's Journal:

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association has completed its legislative campaign, the first step in the program planned to bring about the full enfranchisement of the women of the State. On March 14th, the constitutional convention resolution was passed by the Legislature, a great triumph for the suffrage cause since the revised constitution is generally recognized by the friends of suffrage as being the only avenue through which Illinois women may hope to gain their liberty.

At the time it was hoped that this would close the work in the Legislature, but the introduction of two amendments to our present constitution, one providing for women suffrage and the other providing for changes in the amending clause, made it necessary to give further attention to the legislative situation.

The opinion prevailed that to submit any amendment, either a suffrage amendment or any other, in 1918, at the same time with the constitutional convention resolution, would seriously endanger the passage of the resolution. The Illinois constitution provides that either a constitutional convention resolution or an amendment to the present constitution must receive a majority of all the votes cast at a general election. To submit an amendment at the same time with the resolution would enable the enemies of both measures to play one against the other, and thus divide the vote in such a way as to prevent either measure from securing the necessary majority of all the votes cast.

To amend the Illinois constitution is a practical impossibility. The fate of the recent tax amendment has proved beyond the question of a doubt that no amendment of real, serious importance to the State has a shadow of a chance under existing conditions. Men have come to realize that it is hopeless to secure any needed change through the medium of an amendment to our present constitution. The real friends of suffrage, therefore, desire to avoid the slaughter of the suffrage proposition at the polls, under the handicap of our present amending restrictions, and look to a revised constitution, through a constitutional convention, as their only chance of securing a final victory.

It was hoped that with the passage of the constitutional convention resolution the suffrage amendment would be allowed to rest quietly upon the Senate calendar. Such, however, proved not to be the case. The amendment alliance, a group of women organized in October, 1916, for the purpose of working for the suffrage amendment, endeavored to bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the Legislature to put the amendment through.

The amendment was brought before the Senate, where it succeeded in rallying only nine votes to its support. The attempt was then made to introduce it before the House. After consideration by the Judiciary Committee, it was voted out of Committee with the recommendation that it do not pass, by a majority of 22 to 11.

The Alliance then determined to "put the legislators on record" by forcing a resolution of non-concurrence with the report of the Judiciary Committee. This resolution was defeated by 101 to 18.

It is notable to observe that those men who had consistently advocated the suffrage principle for years and had been the stanch friends and supporters of the suffrage bill passed in 1913 were uniformly opposed to the suffrage amendment as a measure anti-suffrage in its ultimate effect upon the cause in this State, while, to quote from the Chicago Tribune of April 11: "Some of the Representatives who have been most belligerent in all of their attacks on woman suffrage of any description were today the ardent supporters of the separate submission resolution," i. e., the suffrage amendment. The men who voted against it displayed a strength of character and a moral courage which will gain for them the loyal support of every man and woman who understands the situation and really desires to secure full suffrage for the women of Illinois.

The victory achieved by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in securing the presentation of the constitutional convention resolution at the polls in 1918, unhampered by any rival amendment, cannot be exaggerted. To quote from the Chicago Examiner of April 12: "Any convention that drafts a new constitution for the State of Illinois will unquestionably give full suffrage to women, ... Illinois women should now bend their organized efforts toward getting out an overwhelming affirmative vote for a constitutional convention." By so doing they will take a long step forward for the suffrage cause in Illinois.

Katherine M. Porter,
Chairman of Organization.

THE ILLINOIS CONVENTION

To the Editor:

The Illinois Constitutional Convention which may convene in the future, gives but little more assurance of the submission of a suffrage amendment than does the one soon to meet in Massachusetts, and little more than the Illinois Legislature of 1919.

Those Simon Pure suffragists who have membership in the Illinois Suffrage Amendment Alliance, urged the submission of one amendment under the present constitution because they were thoroughly informed as to majorities, and realized that, in confining suffrage efforts to the constitutional convention method, they faced the handicap similar to that of Minnesota, twice instead of once. First in 1918, when every vote not cast for the constitutional convention call is a vote against it, second every vote not cast for our amendment which the convention delegates will have an opportunity to submit in 1921 or later, is a vote against it. In addition, a greater number of steps is involved, and, one failing, all is lost. These are important reasons why the alliance friends took pains not to play into the hands of clever and scheming politicians.

Gratia Shipman Erickson.

IOWA URGES ITS JUNIOR FARMERS TO CONTEST

Iowa Dairy Association Offers Thirty Prizes for Best Reports

Out in Iowa, where the value of the calf is known to every boy and girl, an interesting contest has been opened to young people.

The Iowa Dairy Association is offering a series of 30 prizes to junior farmers who give the best reports of the farm herds. Each contestant must keep records of the milk and butter-fat given by three or more cows for three months. It will require only five minutes of each day to do the work, and the awarding of prizes will be based on the efforts and reports of the contestants; not the production of the cows.

Accuracy, neatness, number of cows, and completeness of detail, will all be taken into account by the judges.

The first eight prizes will be pure-bred bull calves, valued at from $75 to $150 apiece. Cash prizes and watches will be given to the other 21 prizewinners.

Full information may be obtained by writing the Iowa Dairy Association, Waterloo, Iowa.

USES FIVE WORDS IN OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, has broken the record for brevity in the printed pages of the new Congressional Directory, a publication of biographs and governmental information, issued at the beginning of each Congress. Miss Rankin used just five words in her biography:

"Jeannette Rankin, Republican, of Missoula."

WANTS WOMAN'S CONGRESS OF ALL AMERICA

Speaker Discusses American Women's Cooperation in War

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A Pan-American Congress of the women of the United States, Canada and the Latin-American countries was advocated by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, in his address before the mid-biennial council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in New Orleans.

Mr. Barrett said so great had been the progress of women in the affairs of nations that he expected their participation in the convention to be held at Boston in 1920 or at Lima in 1921.

Discussing the scope of American women's co-operation in the war, Mr. Barrett said in part:

"I base what I say concerning women and the war, on the following considerations: First, the natural capability and adaptability of American women, second, the record of American women of both the North and South, during the Civil and Spanish Wars, and third, what I personally saw the women of England and France do, in the great European conflict, during my recent visit to the battlefront.

"The European War today is as much a woman's war as a man's war. The women are playing just as great a part in the struggle for humanity as are the men. There is no doubt the ambitions of male rulers were more responsible than the women for the precipitation of the conflict. There is no doubt, if that ideal democracy in which women's influence is duly recognized, had prevailed all over Europe before the war, as it will when the war is over, the world would never have seen this titanic combat of rulers and peoples. There is, on the other hand, no question whatever that today the women in every country at war are fighting the battles back of the line just as bravely, loyally and faithfully as are the men in the long lines of front trenches and across the deadly reaches of 'No Man's Land.'

"Now that the United States has taken up the gauntlet of war thrown down by the Central Powers, victory or defeat for the United States will depend as much upon the women as upon the men. This is no exaggeration. It is an undeniable truth. The more and the sooner the country appreciates this fact, the surer and the sooner will the conflict end successfully for our land and flag. Knowing, therefore, the capability and adaptability of our women, and ever holding in memory the wonderful self-sacrifice of our grandmothers, our mothers and our sisters, in former wars, let us draw conclusions from the recent experiments and achievements of British and French women, and make practical recommendations for the women, young, middle aged and old, of America.

"The first quality required of a woman, as of a man for competent national service, is loyalty.

"The second is efficiency in every action or duty, in behavior and character—an efficiency which makes one, in every waking moment, do everything she has to do, the best she knows how.

"The third quality expected is the ability to pick and perform unselfishly the work to which one is best suited, and which one can actually do best, without regard to personal preference, pride, social ambition, or bodily comfort, but with due regard, of course, to one's physical strength and health.

"The fourth quality is that of practicing economy and avoiding extravagance in all things.

"I bring my discussion to a close reposing full confidence in your great organization and in you women individually to work out the details of the problem as you know best."

WILSON INDORSES MARYLAND SUFFRAGE

Says He Hopes the Measure Will Pass the Legislature

BALTIMORE, Md. — President Wilson has become an "ally" of the Maryland suffragists in their fight for presidential suffrage at the coming special session of the Legislature.

The announcement came in a letter to Mrs. Donald Hooker from Secretary Tumulty, who said he had "been instructed by the President to write you that he hopes with all his heart that the suffrage bill will pass."

OLD OPPONENTS CONVERTED

From Philadelphia Press

The British statesmen who were formerly the bitterest opponents of woman suffrage have testified that British women have fairly won the vote. Their victory will be an inspiration to their sisters in all parts of the world where the political equality of the sexes is by prejudice and obstinacy still denied.

WOULD UNIFY GOVERNMENTAL BODIES OF CITIES

Civic Bureaus of Cleveland and Chicago Want Simplified Ballots

CLEVELAND, O.—Consolidation of city, county and other local governments into one central government in the more populous counties of the State is proposed in a constitutional amendment which the Civic League of Cleveland will attempt to have submitted to a vote in November. The object is to obtain greater economy and efficiency in public affairs.

Attention of the legislators is called to the fact that in the larger counties, with their rapidly growing populations, there has been a rapid increase in the number of separate governmental units and taxing authorities.

Cities, villages and school districts have developed in great numbers about the rim of the larger cities, until there is confusion of authority, absence of direct responsibility in administration, and a great waste of public funds, chiefly because of this lack of coordination in the conduct of public affairs, the league explains.

An amendment proposed by the Civic League would be Section 15 of the municipal home rule amendment as adopted in 1915. It provides:

"Any county containing a city of more than 200,000 inhabitants or any portion of a county containing any such city, may, by the adoption of a charter in the manner herein provided, consolidate the county, city and all other local governments within any such county or portion of a county into one municipal government."

The amendment would furnish relief to four counties in the State where the expenses of the government are rapidly increasing because of the duplication in governmental units. In Cuyahoga County alone the savings would amount to not less than $1,500,000 annually.

Consolidation along these or similar lines is virtually imperative in metropolitan counties, if the short ballot principle is to be carried out there in any consistent, logical form—one local government, one set of local officials is about all that a metropolitan voter wants to watch.

The amendment has passed the Ohio Senate.

A similar project for consolidating governmental bodies has been proposed by the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, and is described in a bulletin on "the Unification of Local Governments of Chicago." To substitute one administrative unit for the 22 now existing; to abolish county government as a separate entity; to absorb the outlying suburbs in the metropolis; to reduce the number of local offices to be voted upon by each Chicago voter, and to establish the council-manager plan with non-partisan elections, are the aims of the Bureau.

"The Bureau believes the consolidation of the existing governments of Chicago into one headed by a city manager type of executive would give much better results than any other plan.

"The application of the city manager plan to Chicago would be easy, provided the people could be made to see the desirability of the change. Make the mayor elective by the City Council instead of by popular vote, and substitute an indefinite tenure for the present fixed term, and Chicago will have the city manager plan in essence."

PERJURER GETS 13 MONTHS

SEATTLE, Wash.—Logan Billingsley, principal witness for the Federal government in the recent whiskey conspiracy trial of Mayor Gill and others, was sentenced on April 19, in the United States court to 13 months in a Federal penitentiary.

He testified that he bribed Mayor Gill with $4000. It was found on the trial to be a frame-up, and Gill was aquitted.

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HULL HOUSE WORKER DEFENDS WOMAN VOTE

Primary Shows Women's Preference For Men of High Principles

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Edith Abbott of Hull House says that in the last Republican primary, Professor Merriam received a small plurality over Fetzer, and that the women were responsible for it. In a letter to the New York Evening Post, Miss Abbott remarks:

"Although Professor Merriam was defeated for reelection in the Republican primary by being 'counted out' when he had a clear plurality of the votes cast, it is interesting to note that it was the women voters in the ward who gave him such a plurality as he really had. Had the men voted as intelligently as the women, Chicago would still have the benefit of Professor Merriam's invaluable services as leader of the Good Government forces. The election returns, after the official canvass, were as follows:

Republican Candidates	Men voters	Women voters
Merriam	3235	2857
Fetzer	3428	2659

Women's plurality for Merriam 198, men's plurality against Merriam 203, net plurality for Fetzer, "administration candidate," 5.

In the magnificent rally after the primary defeat, in which more than 10,000 persons 'wrote in' Professor Merriam's name on the ballot as a protest, not only against the official 'counting out,' but against the refusal of the Election Commissioners to print his name as an independent candidate, the women voters again gave Mr. Merriam a plurality; but this was destroyed by the throwing out of more than 1500 Merriam ballots on technical grounds. Professor Merriam is perhaps the ablest and most disinterested man who has ever sat in the Common Council of any American city, and the only consolation for his defeat is the hope that, with the women's vote supporting him, he may be elected the next mayor of Chicago.

"In the recent election, Professor Merriam was not the only Good Government candidate who received a plurality of the women's votes only to be defeated because the larger men's vote went to a representative of the 'spoils' system. The women gave a plurality to Alderman Gnadt in the 24th ward, one of the candidates supported by the Municipal Voters' League, and opposed by the corrupt Administration forces, but the men gave a large plurality against him. The women also gave a plurality to Jarrett, in the 23d ward, and to Vanderbilt in the 9th ward, two other candidates endorsed by the Municipal Voters' League, but the men again gave larger pluralities against both candidates.

"It is now four years since the women of Chicago cast their first votes in a municipal election; and evidence is accumulating that the women's vote is an asset to the Good Government forces."

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan, — Four local street cars were run with women as conductors on March 29.

TO AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

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PROMOTE SANE USE OF CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE

"To organize the children of America to serve in war time in the production of foodstuffs under supervision of educational directors, and at the same time safeguard the children against overwork and general neglect," the National Child Labor Committee has sent a letter and leaflet outlining a workable plan to every State, county, and city school superintendent, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor, the Commissioner of Education, the Chief of the Children's Bureau, members of the Council for National Defense, and others interested.

The plan calls for the cooperation of teachers, scout masters, and playground directors, and was drawn up after conferences with the Directors of the Playground Association and Boy Scouts of America, the New York Commission of Education, the President of the New York City Board of Education and the Agricultural Committee of the Merchants' Association.

The plan divides children into two classes, those 14 years old and over, who may be hired out or sent in groups to work in farm districts, and those under 14, who would be a burden to the farmers, but may be used in their home towns under supervision. For employing the younger children, towns are advised to form a "Summer Agricultural Faculty" composed of teachers, scoutmasters, and others, get the use of vacant lots and raise a small sum to have them plowed, and secure a special resolution from the local school board providing that children enrolled for this supervised agricultural work and performing it regularly may be credited with it in lieu of regular school attendance from June 1 to October 1. "But allow no general exemption," says the leaflet, "that will turn children out of school without providing both occupation and supervision." The children thus enrolled are then to be set to work to raise foodstuffs appropriate to the soil and location, under direction of the "Summer Agricultural Faculty," who will "appreciate the limits of a child's strength, and will not allow him to be overworked."

"For older children, it is suggested that since "to send any children to farms without knowing the actual need for them, or without regulation, would be wasteful and a hindrance to the farmers, who do not want a horde of inexperienced laborers on their lands," each State should create a committee of school officials to confer with the State Agricultural department and farmers' organizations, meet whatever need there is of child labor, and draft regulations for it. The suggested regulations are that children 14 and over, only, be permitted to work for farmers other than their own parents, since, as the National Child Labor Committee states, the farmers themselves repeatedly say that children younger than the 14 or 15-years-olds are no use to them; that such children be excused from school for farm work between June 1 and October 1; that no children so excused be permitted to work more than eight hours a day or six days a week; that children shall be so excused only on the issuance of a special permit, by the State committee of school officials or persons authorized by them, stating that the child has been examined by a physician and found physically fit for work, and is to be employed on a farm known to be a suitable place. The committee of school officials is to be responsible for the enforcement of such regulations and for the supervision of the transportation, housing and feeding of the children. As to housing, it is suggested that the children live in camps, under supervision of scoutmasters, playground directors, or school officers, from which they may be sent in gangs each day to the farms or fields where they are needed, and to which they may be returned at night, thus keeping their living conditions under control, and relieving the farmers of the responsibility of housing them. "England is already wishing she had not used her children so recklessly at the beginning of the war. Let America learn by England's experience," says the leaflet in explanation of the need of regulation.

In the letter accompanying the leaflet it is stated that "the policy of recruiting agricultural and factory workers from school children 11 to 13 years old, adopted in Great Britain at the beginning of the war, already stands revealed as short-sighted, and standards too recklessly set aside are now being restored. We believe the plan outlined will not only utilize properly the human resources of the country and enable the children to do their bit, but will regulate their work for the best interests of themselves and their employers, and at the same time help supply the country with food. It can be carried out upon sufficient local initiative, and will bear abundant fruit, without any hazard to the future of the republic."

"Where Your Treasure Is There Will Your Heart Be Also"

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National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co.
171 Madison Avenue New York City

PILGRIM TERCENTENARY PLANS ARE MATURING

Massachusetts Commission Plans to Improve Town Where Our Forefathers Landed--Memorial Hall and Finer Water-front Are the Chief Features

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers and mothers at Plymouth is an event that Americans are proudly anticipating. No period in western history is so universally revered and studied by school children as the coming of the Mayflower and the settlement of the Pilgrims on the stern and rock-bound coast of Massachusetts.

The Pilgrim's Compact

Everyone knows the story of the compact entered into by the Pilgrims when they found that the "patent" under which they had sailed was of no legal use in Massachusetts. This compact says in part: "We are knit together by a most strict and sacred bond and covenant of our Lord, of the violation of which we make great conscience, and by virtue of which we do hold ourselves straitly tied to all care of each others' good, and of the whole by everyone, and so mutually." In simple language it expresses the law-abiding, democratic spirit which pervaded the fathers in their dealings with one another, and with the peoples they discovered in New England.

It is most fitting that some commemoration of the Pilgrim Landing be observed by the descendants of these "pioneers of democracy" in the year 1920. Several ways of celebrating the event have been proposed.

State Appoints Commission

The state of Massachusetts has developed plans for improving the town of Plymouth. The 1915 legislature provided for a commission of seven, to be known as the Pilgrim Tercentary Commission, to devise a plan for the celebration.

After a series of conferences, the commission unanimously agreed that the best permanent memorial would be the improvement and preservation of those landmarks within the town which were especially connected with the Pilgrams, and which it would be possible to restore and keep.

The Recommendations

Five specific things were advised by the commission. First: The removal of wharves, coal sheds and other buildings on both sides of Plymouth Rock. These are unsightly, and their removal would make possible an attractive restoration of the natural shore as it was in 1620. Visitors to Plymouth would receive a much better impression if the water-front in the vicinity of the Rock was treated in a simple yet dignified style.

Second: Taking of sufficient land on Cole's Hill, which rises directly behind the Rock, to permit the discontinuance of the present highway and the location of a new highway west of the present line, making it possible to provide a suitable protection and marking of the line of early graves, the burial places of the Pilgrims who succumbed the first winter.

A Memorial Hall

The third recommendation proposed restoring the slope of Burial Hill by the removal of certain houses along two streets, the erection of a low retaining wall, and grading the slopes of the hill. A permanent Memorial Hall to perpetuate the memory of the Pilgrims and to recognize the fact that here was established the first town government and the foundation of free democratic institutions, seemed a fitting undertaking to the members of the commission. Lastly, they advised an historical pageant rehearsing the landing of the Pilgrims, in the summer of 1920.

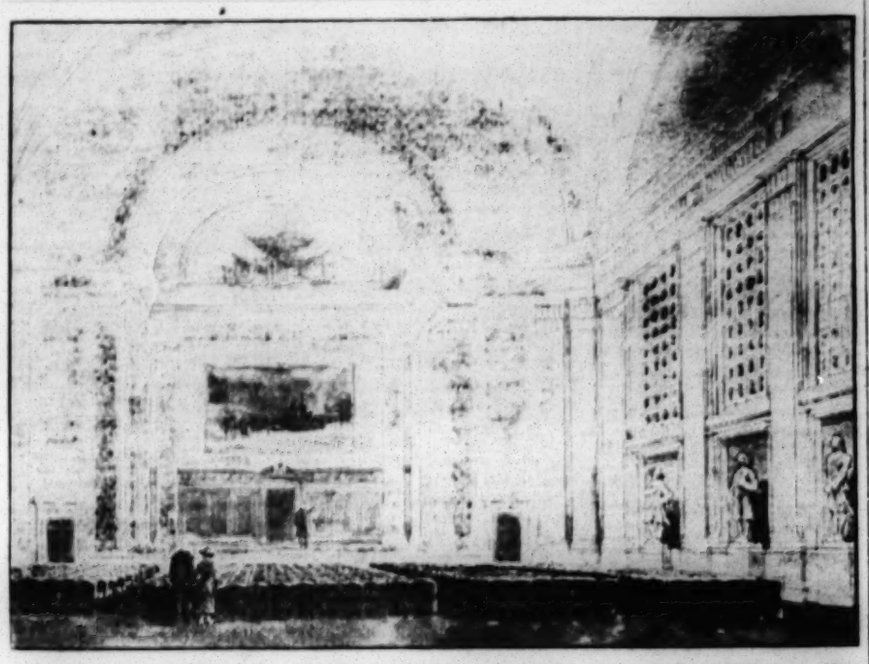
The commission gave hearings and invited suggestions from any persons in the United States who were interested in the celebration. It submitted its plan to the Senate and the House of Representatives, whereupon its powers and duties ceased.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the plan and recommendations, the General Court authorized the Governor to appoint a Permanent Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of five persons.

The Permanent Commission

This commission was directed to cause to be prepared plans and estimates of cost for carrying into effect the recommendations of the former commission for the permanent improvement and preservation of the historical localities named in its report, the construction of a memorial hall, and the holding of a pageant. The commission was also directed to report upon the plan, scope and place of such an international exposition as was suggested in that report and recommended by the Governor, and upon its probable expense. The commission was authorized to consider the advisability of inviting the cooperation of the government of the United States, the legislatures of several states, foreign governments, societies and individuals, in securing the permanent memorials and the proposed celebration; and the commission will report upon the advisability of the participation of the commonwealth and its citizens.

To carry out these provisions, a sum not exceeding $25,000 was to be expended in such manner as the Governor and council should deem best.



THIS SHOWS THE INTERIOR OF THE MEMORIAL HALL ON COLE'S HILL. THE AUDITORIUM WILL ACCOMMODATE 1000 PERSONS. THE INTERIOR HAS BEEN PLANNED TO BE SUITED FOR SCULPTURE, COMMEMORATIVE TABLETS, AND MURAL DECORATIONS INTENDED TO RECALL HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The commission served without compensation, but was empowered to employ such experts and assistants, and expend such sums in the discharge of its duties, as the Governor and council from time to time approved.

Engineers' Plans

The second commission approved, in the main, all the recommendations of the first, but went ahead of it by engaging competent engineers and architects to draw plans and cost estimates of the work. Under this plan, existing buildings between Town Brook and Brewster Street adjacent to the water-front will come down, and the land thus taken will be surrounded by a granite-faced retaining wall, topped by a stone balustrade. A circular projection into the harbor approached by a flight of steps, will be directly in front of the Rock, and on either side the water comes up on a line with the Rock. The picture of the whole improvement project, shown in this page, illustrates the proposed treatment of the water-front near the Rock, except that the canopy over the Rock will not appear as in this picture. The National Society of Colonial Dames has offered to pay for the erection of a canopy, which will cost about $30,000. Members of the society are now busy securing contributions to their fund, and have engaged the services of New York architects to submit designs for the canopy, which of course will have to meet with the approval of the Tercentenary Commission. The commission figures that $300,000 will cover the expense of land damages involved in the taking of the buildings and wharves along the front near the Rock. The engineers' estimate for the necessary excavations, dredgings and fillings, sea wall, including stairways and ornamental railings, roadways, walks and new pier, calls for $600,000 more.

Cole's Hill Development

A brief description of the general nature of the work to be done on Cole's Hill in connection with the building of a Memorial Hall and its appropriate approach, as outlined by the architects (Parker, Thomas & Rice) is as follows:

On leaving the Rock, the visitor would ascend the broad flight of granite steps with granite balustrade, and, after crossing the new road which comes in front of the hall, would reach a terrace about four feet above the crest of Cole's Hill, upon which a superb view of the harbor would be obtained. This terrace is approximately 50 by 125 feet, and besides the steps towards the Rock there are steps at either end, those to the west giving direct access to the site of the first graves of the Pilgrims at the end of Middle Street and the proposed Massasoit Monument, which we suggest should be placed on the axis of Middle Street, which we believe to be an excellent location.

The hall should be a building of extreme simplicity, suggestive of the temperament of those in whose memory it is erected. It should be built of New England granite—the material which the colonists first used when they attempted permanent and monumental work. Its type of architecture should be the English treatment of the classic motives.

The building as planned contains a large entrance vestibule, from which one reaches coat rooms, toilet rooms, etc., and a hall which seats 1000. In addition, there is a smaller hall in the basement, which can be used for meetings or banquets. Several committee rooms are planned on the second floor. On this floor, also, there is a gallery looking down into the main hall; therefore at times of large gatherings many more than 1000 could be accommodated.

The interior of this building has been planned to provide excellent opportunity for sculpture, paintings, commemorative tablets and mural decorations intended to recall the historical events for which this building is intended as a memorial.

Although this building is to be erected to commemorate the first landing of the Pilgrims, in connection with the treatment of the water-front and proper architectural emphasis of Plymouth Rock, it is intended and planned for meetings of historical and patriotic societies, conventions, etc., and as a hall the interior of which would year by year become rich with painting and sculpture descriptive of the lives and deeds of our first settlers.

The estimated cost of the land taken on Cole's Hill is $75,000, and the cost of the hall $600,000. A hotel and residence will have to be demolished to make way for the Memorial Building, but the town will need a new Inn anyway for the thousands of visitors who will flock to the historic mecca of New England. At the corner of Carver and Middle Streets, on the axis of the latter, the Independent Order of Red Men will erect a fine statue of Massasoit. This has already been designed by Cyrus E. Dallin, the well-known sculptor of Indian characters, and will undoubtedly be accepted as a valuable addition to the hill-top center by the Tercentenary Commission.

Plymouth Pageant

George Pierce Baker, professor of dramatic English at Harvard University, who, perhaps, knows more about pageantry than any other person in the country, has prepared a general synopsis for the Plymouth pageant. Its four episodes aim to present the story of the early explorations in the bay before the landing; the struggles for religious freedom in England and Holland; the arrival of the Mayflower; the relations with the Indians and with the Massachusetts Bay colony, and, finally, the spreading influence of the Pilgrims—the whole being performed in 22 scenes, with the accompaniment of original music and songs. The place recommended for holding this pageant is on a stretch of land a little to the south of the Rock.

Moving pictures might be made of the pageant and distributed as educational matter to the superintendents of instruction in the 48 States of the Union. Professor Baker, after a careful study of probable costs, gives it as his opinion that the pageant can be run for $100,000, which will cover lighting, seating, advertising, costumes, properties, orchestra, printing and writing the pageant libretto. The Tercentenary Commission, in its latest report, states that it believes $1,843,300 will pay for all the alterations and improvements it has recommended in Plymouth, including the pageant.

Commission's New Bill

At a hearing before the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means held in the State House, Boston, on April 24, the commission recommended that it be authorized and directed to take in fee or otherwise, in the name of the Commonwealth, by purchase, gift, devise or eminent domain, all such lands, wharves and buildings as were held to be needed in the report presented by the Tercentenary Commission in the 1917 session, provided that said Commission should not take by purchase or right of eminent domain under this act any land or other property to an amount exceeding in value in the aggregate, with the land or other property previously taken by purchase or eminent domain, the total amount appropriated by the Legislature or contributed by individuals or corporations for that purpose.

The Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission was to be authorized to receive money given or devised to it or to the Commonwealth for these general purposes or for any one of them.

An appropriation of $50,000 was recommended for the immediate use of the commission. Mr. Arthur Lord of Plymouth, one of its members, said that no application for aid has been made to the National Government, but that one will be made later. He recognized that war conditions are adverse, but said that the appropriation could be held till the return of peace.

Plans Outside Plymouth

The first commission of seven members received in its correspondence several intimations that it would be advisable to have an international exposition conducted in 1920 as an adjunct to the Plymouth celebration. The second and permanent commission went ahead to stage up tentative plans for such an exposition, and described its findings in the report already mentioned.

There are such conflicting and widely divergent ideas as to the proper manner of managing such an exposition, such uncertainty as to its site, such discrepancies among Massachusetts people as to the aims and purposes it should have, that no definite story on this phase of the celebration can be attempted at this date.

Cultural or Industrial

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram has prepared an elaborate plan for building a large island in the Charles River Basin where palaces of Art, Drama, Literature and Music will predominate. The Pilgrim Tercentenary Association of Civic and Business Organizations believes that both the industrial and the cultural aspects can be combined in one and the same exposition. It would see Massachusetts as the host to representatives of all the States of the Union and of European nations, who will be heartily invited to participate in a great peace parley, as no one is foolhardy enough to maintain that this war has no end. Some special buildings would be erected in a suitable centre, but the present historic and industrial attractions of Greater Boston would be exhibited to the fullest possible extent to the thousands of expected visitors. Special guides would be provided so that guests of the exposition might purchase education tickets, and thus secure the services of a docent who would conduct them through the colleges of the district.

Boston Itself the Exposition

The Metropolitan Boston Planning League, an unofficial body, is convinced that no "World's Fair" of the conventional type should be attempted, but that the metropolitan Boston district itself should constitute the exposition. In a letter to Gov. McCall, the official Tercentenary Commission and the press, the executive committee of the league said: "There is no greater need for the Boston district than an adequate, comprehensive, practical plan for the social, commercial, economic and physical development of this section. We may well improve the opportunity offered by preparations for the observance of the Tercentenary by securing such a plan and doing what may be possible towards carrying it out."

Cost and Site Problems

The Tercentenary Commission has made a study of the principal world's fairs of recent American history, and presents figures in its report showing how the Boston Exposition would probably compare with them in cost. This study has led the commission to believe that $17,500,000 would be necessary, of which $12,000,000 would be used for construction alone. The City of Boston and the State of Massachusetts would have to share a large part of the expense, probably four or five million apiece. The Commission has six sites for the exposition under consideration. It favors an area on the water-front in South Boston, one and a half miles southeast of the State House. This tract contains over 500 acres, comprising some tenement subdivisions and a considerable amount of city and State park land.

The site designated as "No. 6," more popularly known as the "South Boston site," seems to the Commission to have greater advantages than any of the other locations suggested, because it is almost altogether surrounded by State land and enjoys all the necessary facilities to a fuller extent. It likewise provides through terminals from any point in the United States by rail, and also has a deep-sea channel at the foot of the exposition grounds; likewise, on the other side, an ocean front and one of the finest bathing beaches in the United States, as well as sufficient anchorage for all the ships that could reasonably be expected. A very large amount of money has already been expended on this site, so that it is now available for exposition purposes. Filling has already been done, and the requisite 25 acres are available.

It can be reached in fifteen minutes from the State House by surface cars, or through the Dorchester tunnel within the next four months by underground trains. A landing is also within a few minutes' walking distance, which can be readily reached by boat in a short time from any of the wharves in Boston. This area is also a focal point for the Boston boulevard system.

Opposition to Boston Celebration

There are certain influential Massachusetts people who are bitterly opposed to anything in the nature of supplemental celebrations outside of Plymouth. Among these are Asa P. French, deputy governor-general of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, who attended the hearing on April 24. He objected to any undertaking which should exploit the Pilgrims for commercial purposes, and be devoted to material progress. The celebration, he held, should be at Plymouth, and should fit the character of the Pilgrims.

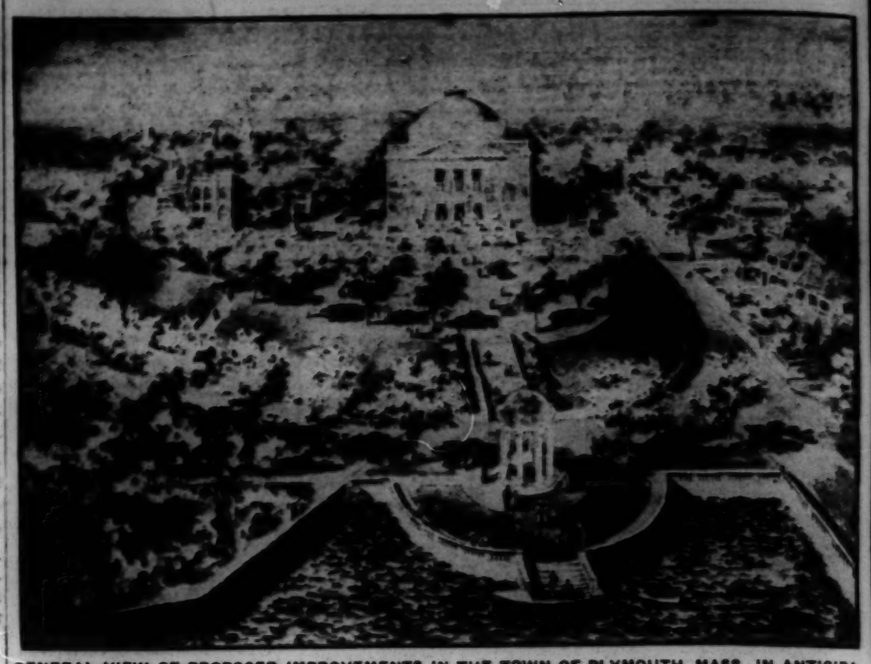
Former Senator William S. Kyle, chairman of the committee on the subject chosen by the Plymouth town meeting, urged that Plymouth ought not to be an adjunct of any other celebration. Everything sacred connected with the Pilgrims it at Plymouth.

Harvey H. Pratt of Scituate, representing that town, Duxbury and Marshfield, believed that anything more than a permanent memorial at Plymouth as commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims would be grossly inappropriate.

Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks signed a letter from Washington protesting against anything more than the Plymouth program.

Program of the Commemoration of the Pilgrim Landing at Plymouth in 1620

Two Tercentenary Commissions, authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature, have devoted much time to the study of means of restoring and improving the physical appearance of the first seat of democratic town government in America, Plymouth. The removal of several wharves along the waterfront to clean up the area around the Rock; the building of a simple but imposing Memorial Hall; and the holding of a historical-educational pageant on the beach near the first landing-place are the main propositions so far advanced. Estimates place the cost of these undertakings at approximately $1,800,000. An international exposition in connection with the celebration is also proposed. Many influential Massachusetts people favor the exposition while many oppose it.



GENERAL VIEW OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF PLYMOUTH, MASS., IN ANTICIPATION OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. IN THE CENTER FOREGROUUD IS SHOWN THE ROCK AND THE WALLED WATER-FRONT. ON THE HILL IS SEEN THE MEMORIAL HALL AND THE TERRACED APPROACH, WITH ITS BROAD STAIRWAY. THE STREET LAYOUT DIFFERS FROM THAT IN EXISTENCE TODAY.

COLORADO SPRINGS IS WELL PLANNED

Women's Civic League Studies Municipal Affairs in Recreation and Health Aspects

By T. W. Ross

Because it possesses a distinct individuality among cities, and lacks the problems brought about by congestion in residential sections, narrow streets and lack of sanitation and cleanliness, Colorado Springs, Colo., has not had to deal with questions that have set the women of other cities to work to improve this aspect of living conditions. But Colorado Springs, as a result of their efforts the city planning commission was named. Problems that other cities have to deal with were lacking. General William J. Palmer, builder of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and founder of the city, was a city planner of the first caliber. He laid out wide streets, provided for many parks, and even donated personal funds for the upkeep of these parks. Center parking of grass and flowers was provided on some of the broad avenues in residence sections. The upkeep of a park system of more than 2000 acres, one of the largest in the United States, and the addition of playgrounds for the children, have been big problems that have been undertaken during the last few years. Many thousand visitors spend several months in Colorado Springs during the summer, and the children were anxious for organized play and apparatus. The women started an agitation for playgrounds, and the city acquiesced, naming a playground commission with several women representatives. Five parks were equipped with playgrounds, and last summer 45,000 children played there, averaging about 700 daily during the season. Trained instructors have charge, and stage contests and games at frequent intervals, as well as conducting classes in sewing, elementary manual training and household economics. Because the playgrounds are all located in parks, they are now under the direction of the park commission, an appointive body with considerable power.

A RESIDENCE AVENUE IN COLORADO SPRINGS. WHEN THE CITY WAS PLANNED IN 1871, THE AVENUES WERE MADE 140 FEET WIDE AND THE STREETS 100 FEET WIDE SO THAT THERE MIGHT BE PLENTY OF ROOM FOR GROWTH AT ALL TIMES. THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE TREATMENT GIVEN THE AVENUES WITH CENTER PARK AND SHRUBBERY.

PENROSE SWIMMING POOL IN MONUMENT VALLEY PARK, COLORADO SPRINGS. THIS IS THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE COMMUNITY, ERECTED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1916 AS A GIFT FROM PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE SPRINGS. THE NEW POOL AND PAVILION ARE PICTURESQUELY LOCATED ON THE SHORE OF A LAKE WITH THE MOUNTAINS AS A BACKGROUND.

Intensive Cultivation

The backyard garden movement, which has been sweeping the United States this year, was early impressed on the citizens through the women's clubs. A campaign of education was started, experts brought to address meetings of parents and school teachers, as well as the children, and by vacation time hundreds of backyards bloomed where only weeds grew before. Demonstrations in canning of vegetables, of chickens and of eggs are to be given during the summer, as another blow at the high cost of living. The improvement in vacant lots also is a feature planned for spring and summer work.

Has Policewoman

Colorado Springs was one of the first cities in the West to appoint a policewoman. The Federation of Women's Clubs recently took out a membership in the National Association of Policewomen, and will send the Colorado Springs officer, Mrs. O. H. Easley, to the annual conference in Pittsburgh, in June.

Protection of Travelers

Thousands of visitors arrive in and depart from Colorado Springs every year. To provide for the better protection of women, young girls and children who might happen to be traveling alone, the Travelers' Aid Society was formed, and women agents placed at the railroad stations to take charge of cases where help was needed. For a time this work was carried on entirely by private subscription, and at a heavy cost, but recently the women's clubs undertook the burden of the work.

Visiting nurses are at the call of those who cannot afford to have special nurses, but who need help in caring for children or serious cases. Many a mother's problems have been solved by a visiting nurse on an hourly visit at regular intervals. Now the city has a special city nurse, who visits homes, inspects living conditions, and makes provision for changes when needed. A school nurse also is employed in Colorado Springs, and children who are behind in their school work and show symptoms of adenoids, bad tonsils, defective sight or hearing, are given special treatment.

Dental Infirmary

The city has secured a dental infirmary, equipped completely. A group of women undertook to raise the funds and did so, the school board furnishing the room, and the city is now paying for the upkeep. Last year some 400 children received dental treatment free at the infirmary.

Colorado Springs has developed a remarkable park system. General Palmer, the wise founder of the city, donated a strip of land in the heart of the central section along one of the railroads, that has been transformed into a welcoming arm of great beauty.

The Garden of the Gods, famous the world over for its unique rock formations, its Indian pueblo, Balanced Rock and other features, was a gift to the city from the late Charles E. Perkins, formerly president of the Burlington Railroad. It is being constantly developed, by roads and trails and additional attractions. North Cheyenne Canon, a mountain gorge, through which rushes a crystal mountain stream, is owned by the city. There are two parks in the business section, Palmer Park, another section famed for its geological miracles, is owned by the city. A screen of mountains to the west of the city makes one great park, and the forest service has been doing a great deal of development in the Pike National Forest, which includes Pike's Peak. There are hundreds of trails leading into beauty spots in the mountains, and motor roads that tap the mountainous country inspire the autoist to daily excursions. All these have been developed through a comprehensive plan of city extension. Because Colorado Springs has an increasing army of visitors, it is constantly increasing its attractions.